









## Today's Post Box

## THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	55	65	75	85
Tel Aviv	55	65	75	85
Ramat Gan	55	65	75	85
Haifa	55	65	75	85
Beirut	55	65	75	85
London	55	65	75	85
Paris	55	65	75	85
New York	55	65	75	85
Chicago	55	65	75	85
San Francisco	55	65	75	85

Forecast: Partly cloudy with high clouds and temperatures above normal.

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## T.A. Municipal Council Approves IL.18m. Budget for Fiscal Year

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Municipal Council tonight approved its IL.18,350,000 budget for the current year. The Herut faction, which until recently had been considered part of the Council's coalition, voted against the budget, as did all the labour factions. The Progressive member was absent.

The vote was 14 to 11, with the Religious Council and the Yemina member supporting the General Council.

Herut announced that it was opposing the budget because the Municipality was uneconomical in its expenditures and because it drew all its income from ratepayers instead of obtaining funds from the Government.

On a motion by Mr. David Yulian (Herut), the Council expressed its solidarity with the Knesset stand on the Prager trial. Mr. Yulian (Herut) announced that the Council would vote with the Council of Ministers (Lishita-Landman group) against the single adverse vote of Mr. Yulian (Herut) (Communist). Mr. Yulian (Herut) announced that the Council would vote with the Council of Ministers (Lishita-Landman group) against the single adverse vote of Mr. Yulian (Herut) (Communist).

A Communist group from the Herut faction demonstrated outside the Council hall, demanding the release of the Mayor. The Mayor, Mr. Meir Shalev, who is the Herut secretary in the Council, said that he did not represent the Council of Ministers (Lishita-Landman group) and that he was not a Communist.

## INFILTRATORS GET PRISON TERMS

ACRE, Sunday.—Prison sentences of one year to 18 months were passed on eight recent infiltrators from the Lebanon by the military court here today. The judge, Mr. Ben-Zion, warned that stiffer penalties would have to be applied to infiltrators who were endangering the security and the economy of the country.

## Potash Works to Begin Production in June

BEERSHEVA, Sunday.—The potash works at Sderot will begin production within two months of the opening of traffic of the new Kurnub-Bdov road, it is learned from Dead Sea Works sources. The road is expected to be opened in April, 1954.

The shelling staff maintained at the works has been increased. They are now engaged on construction and restoration of the living quarters, dining room and kitchen for the staff who will be employed there. Preparations are also being made to pipe sweet water from various sources in the area surrounding the southern end of the Dead Sea.

## ARAB MOTHERS GET CHEQUES FROM P.M.

Awards have been given by the Prime Minister to five Arab mothers each of whom gave birth to 10 children. The mothers of the families, three of whom are from Baka el Gharbiyah and two from Jaffa, received messages of congratulation signed by Mr. Ben Gurion, accompanied by cheques.

## Archibald Ross Sees Ben Gurion in Capital

Mr. Archibald Ross, Director of the Eastern Department of the British Foreign Office, called on the Prime Minister at his office in Jerusalem yesterday, shortly after his arrival at Mandelbaum Gate. He was accompanied by the British Ambassador to Israel, Sir Francis Evans.

Mr. Ross will meet Foreign Minister Sharet officially tomorrow. He will remain in the country three days.

## Black Days and Victories

He recalled the "black days" and the victories the paper had reported in the generation that began with Hitler, and mentioned that in more than half the period the paper had appeared under censorship.

Mr. Lurie spoke of the bombing of The Post on January 31, 1948, as the turning point in its history, when it was born anew and began to build on new foundations.

Mr. Barkai, of Tel Aviv, on behalf of the Board, congratulated the staff on the paper's quality and courage. Mr. M. Ramil, Chief Accountant, spoke for the administrative staff. Mr. S. Zaranin (Tel Aviv), who had come to The Post from its predecessor, "The Palestine Bulletin," for the press workers.

The Editor and Managing Director, Mr. Gershon Agmon, said the paper was fortunate in a staff dedicated to its purpose and loyal in their duty towards it and its public. He instanced today's Economic Supplement as the work of men who had, independently, planned and carried it out under the Managing Editor's direction—Dr. Eugen Meyer, Dr. Walter Gruenfeld,

## Korean Ministers Wear Best Suits

SEOUL, Sunday (Reuters).—Korean Ministers are expected to arrive in Seoul today for a two-day visit at the invitation of Mapai.

## Eight Owners, Groups Oppose Forced Loan

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Eight commercial and industrial associations decided today to appeal to the Government and the Knesset against the passage of the emergency property tax and enforced loan bill tabled by the Minister of Finance recently.

A forced loan on immovable property foresees nationalization of private property, and, moreover, had no economic grounds, the resolution said. Represented at the two-hour meeting this evening were the associations of manufacturers, farmers, landowners, and general merchants, with the contractors' centre and the Chambers of Commerce of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Mr. Y. Yitzhak Eliv, Director of the Farmers' Association and former Public Relations Director of the Ministry of Defence, told correspondents after the meeting that property owners "simply did not have the means to pay a new tax," and that it was a "great national deed" to oppose such a tax, which "could not be implemented anyway."

The possibility of starting a "non-payment drive" was among the suggestions heard at the meeting, it was learned.

## Landowners Ask For Higher Compensation

POST Latest Correspondent.—The expropriation of land for the construction of a new Government centre between the Bet Hakerem and Rehavia quarters in Jerusalem was the subject of a motion before Judge Witkon, Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The landowners are asking higher compensation. Five landowners pleaded that the Government had expropriated the land in December 1951 at IL.3,500 per square metre, when experts had assessed it at IL.5. The area in question covers 6,250 square metres. The testimony of an assessor, Mr. M. Meijer, was heard yesterday. The case is being followed with great interest by other landowners in the area.

The five landowners are Mr. E. Klinevsky, Mr. J. Rubin, Mr. K. Klinevsky, Mr. J. Klinevsky, and Mr. J. Klinevsky. They are represented by Mr. H. Klinevsky, who is appearing for the Government.

## POST Birthday Party

(Continued from page 1) The reward of such success, he said, was the power to attempt another.

For himself, he believed that the words of the wise were best heard in quietness, and that "good manners" (derek eretz) were made of petty sacrifices. Freedom of the Press is best expressed in the spirit of liberty which allows for the other man being right.

Liberty was a glass wall, and only totalitarianism who never tried to scale it were never wrong, as the Prague trial showed. But an editor was like the commander of an army—he must be prepared to withstand those who criticize the manner in which he leads the army.

Independence, the Editor concluded, was the right to decide on a given line and to stick to it, guided by conscience. It was compounded of respect for the other man's opinion and a willingness to listen as well as eagerness to be listened to. The degree of independence was the image of the man, as of a nation.







DECEMBER 1  
1932

# THE JERUSALEM POST ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

DECEMBER 1  
1952

## THE HARD ROAD TO STABILITY

By PERETZ NAPHTALI  
Minister of Agriculture

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of The Jerusalem Post, I have gladly accepted the invitation to make a few comments on the central problems of our work in the State of Israel, problems which are uppermost in the minds of us all. A cursory glance on the past 20 years is all the more indicated because they cover approximately the period of my own life in the country.

At the beginning of 1933, when large-scale immigration started after the German catastrophe, the number of Jews in Eretz-Israel was 192,137. A few years of relative prosperity were interrupted by a period of intermittent disturbances and then by the restriction of immigration and economic expansion imposed by the White Paper of 1939. In the wake of the struggle with the Mandatory Government, the partition resolution of the United Nations of November 1947, and simultaneously with it the war with the Arab invaders. When the State of Israel was proclaimed, the Jewish population numbered 680,230; its number has risen to approximately 1,450,000 today.

We won the war even before we could organize the apparatus of the State. In the last few years, we have at one and the same built our State, formed its democratic institutions, and more than doubled the number of its Jewish inhabitants. Whereas the immigrants of 1933 to 1935 consisted mostly of people well-trained in various professions and possessing some capital of their own, we had to absorb an immigration of masses who were, in the great majority of cases, untrained and penniless.

### No Alternative to Inflation

Like other nations in long established states, we were forced to finance our war by inflation. Moreover, during the first period of mass immigration, and despite assistance from abroad, we had to finance part of the initial cost of reception of immigrants and their first adaptation to the process of production by means of further inflation. If someone believes that this could have been avoided, he is blind to the realities of that period and the experience of other countries.

Even if we—all of us, and without differences of party—had not been beginners in the art of statecraft, the direction of economy, and the ways of public finance in the first stages of a largely improvised system of taxation; even if we had made fewer mistakes than we actually did make—and who could imagine that action in a revolutionary epoch can avoid mistakes?—even then we could not have resisted the beginnings of inflation.

True, inflation is a great evil. It leads people into believing in the genuineness of incomes which are not derived from productive work, the only source of genuine income. It favours speculation at the expense of production. It demoralizes economic, social, and political life. Nobody could be better aware of this

than the writer of these lines who has witnessed the fathomless German inflation after the First World War. Yet, in spite of it all, I must say that, during the War of Liberation and the first period of immigrants' absorption, we were confronted with the alternative to win with inflation or to perish without inflation. There was no choice, and as in other fields, the side which was the only answer.

However, even inevitable and therefore acceptable inflation has its limits. There is a point where the evil forces of inflation alone remain and its positive effects are failing. When we realized that we were nearing that point, the great struggle began which aimed at checking the inflationary pressure. The same organs of the State which had to use inflation as the only means of self-preservation now concentrated on the fight against it. To prevent it from developing into a runaway inflation has been the watchword of Government since 1951. It may be mentioned here that the late Minister of Finance, Eliezer Nappah, has the merit to have organized the financing of the first period by means of inflation and to have been the first to lead the campaign against it before it was too late.

### Difficult Decisions

The experience of many countries teaches that to stop inflation involves a painful process which affects many interests. It can only succeed if the new monetary policy is conducted with good judgment and without losing one's nerves. There is, on the one hand, the threat of failure, that is of increasing inflation, and on the other hand the menace of reversal in the form of unbridled deflation. This latter menace, accompanied as it is by disruption of the process of production, business collapses, and mass unemployment, is no less dangerous than unbridled inflation.



THE LATE PRESIDENT  
"Behold, I have set the Land before you..."

Photo by Bernstein.


Characteristic as such navigation between Scylla and Charybdis always is in periods of transition, its difficulties are increased manifold in the case of Israel where the absorption of mass immigration is still in progress, and where the need for rapid development of productive forces entails constant pressure in the direction of inflation. But there

is no choice. We must go the hard way. There is no easy-going monetary policy if stabilization is to be achieved.

### Monetary Measures

I am laying stress here on monetary policy because, in my opinion, it is at the present moment the (Continued on Page Two)

MINERVA  
RADIO



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INCORPORATED ON agricultural settlements and hundreds of single farms on a cooperative basis in all parts of the country for the purpose of marketing the products of their agriculture and their allied industry.

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Cables: CHUTNUVA TELAVIV.

### List of Contributors to this Supplement

Peretz Nappah, Minister of Agriculture; formerly Managing Director, The Workers Bank, Ltd., and Member of the Histadrut Executive.  
Garda L. Cohen, POST Reporter.  
Dr. Haim W. Reich, General Manager, Migdal Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Meyer Isaacson, POST Art Editor.  
Richard Kallimann, M.T.P.I. (Member, Town Planning Institute), Architect and Town Planner.  
Garda Luft, POST Economic Correspondent.  
Ernst Mandelstam, POST Correspondent, Tel Aviv.  
Hana Motter, Founder and General Manager, Ais Textile Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Kurdistani Textile Works, Ltd.; Member, Economic Council.  
Dr. E. Meyer-Rosen, POST Economic Editor.  
Dr. E. L. Samson, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture.  
Joseph Saperman, Chairman for Israel of "State of Israel Bonds" Division, Jerusalem Shoe Corporation, Ltd.  
Dr. Haim Tadmor, Chief Statistician, Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research.

NOTE: Contributors are responsible for facts stated and views expressed in their articles.



# STABILITY

(continued from Page One)

precondition of any form of policy aiming at expansion of the productive forces of the country and at economic independence. This monetary policy, which includes budgetary policy, credit policy, and regulation of exchange rates, is the means by which a balance between consumption and production can be obtained; it brings pressure upon everybody towards increased production and exports, and it confines consumption to that which we can afford on the basis of income earned by our own work. It makes not the slightest difference to me, whether this policy is called "planning" or not. It is in any case the precondition for carrying out any development projects.

Economic policy has many objectives and forms. I confined myself to a particular problem which stands in the foreground today, because its discussion is necessary for the understanding of the present situation with its struggle against the dangers of inflation and deflation, and of manipulations which may, at times, seem to be contradictory. Without such understanding it is impossible to overcome the psychological crisis which is noticeable in many circles as a result of the unavoidable difficulties of a period of transition.

## Varied Achievements

In retrospect, it can be said that we have achieved much in these few years after the War of Liberation. We have established 280 new agricultural settlements, we have increased our industry and are beginning to exploit natural resources of unexpected dimensions. On the sea and in the air we have developed new lines of communications; we have built many thousands of housing units; thousands of people have been trained for productive work; agricultural and industrial production has been raised.

All this, however, is not sufficient for the process of transforming hundreds of thousands of immigrants who are consumers from the day of their arrival, into producers earning their consumption by their work—a process which requires years.

We have underestimated the size of this task. That is the reason for the widespread belief that the revolution of our attaining political independence could be smooth sailing. Some people are disappointed now that reality teaches what theory could perhaps have foreseen: that we shall have to struggle hard for the realization of our ideal of national liberty. After the veil of inflation has been torn, and economy and intensive work have become compulsory, it is all too easy to find fault with others for the inconveniences of our life.

Criticism is always useful when it helps to avoid mistakes and shows the way to better performance. But above all we must remain conscious of the greatness of our historic task, without ever concealing its objective difficulties. Thus only is it possible to achieve on all fronts a maximum of national effort.

To help in the diffusion of the facts, to tell the truth, even when it hurts, to criticize without moaning—this, I think, is the greatest contribution a newspaper can make if it wishes to strengthen the moral effort required of us all.

# REALISTIC MEASURES TO BALANCE

By GERDA LUFT

Abraham, then we learn  
The more you mean, the less you gain.  
The less you care, the more you're given.  
The less you love, the more you're loved.  
The more you care, the less you keep.  
And now I lay me down to sleep.  
I pray the Lord my soul to take  
To some sweet consolation haven  
And let it be before I wake.  
(From a poem, "One From One Leaves Two" by Ogden Nash)

ON February 11 last the Government introduced three dollar rates instead of the one of \$2.80 to the pound and announced a New Economic Policy. The aims were curtailment of consumption, raising of production, higher efficiency, and incidentally, retrenchment in government expenditure.

Ten months later dismantling of controls began in earnest with the abolition of clothes and shoe rationing, except for working clothes and some items in particularly short supply. As shopkeepers seemed to have turned polite overnight after the abolition of price rationing, the old English war-joke was remembered: "Peace is coming, for the butcher said good-morning!"

But is peace really coming? Or to translate this into our conditions: have we really turned the corner of the economic impasse and are we on the way to economic recovery? The near future only can tell. The New Economic Policy has succeeded in curtailing consumption; it has until now not succeeded in curtailing government expenditure. It has certainly not succeeded in raising production, except in vegetables. And if we take as one of the important symptoms of recovery the balancing of the state budget, we cannot even state accurately how far the deficit has grown. We can only say that a genuine balancing of the budget has not been achieved.

Let us restate the economic problem of Israel economy in one sentence: we do not earn what we need; and what is more, we do not earn what we spend. Every economic programme must be judged according

to its ability to decrease the difference between earning and spending. Let us examine, then, how monetary policy, wage policy, controls, planning, and public administration can be fitted to this goal.

## The Exchange Rates

The introduction of the three dollar rates has doubtlessly put us on the way to a more realistic monetary policy. With the old dollar-rate of \$2.80 to the pound we sheltered our economy behind an artificial wall and supplied the population with cheap goods for which they did not work. By the transfer of more and more goods to the higher exchange-rates, the pound is gradually being adjusted to its international buying power, but it is doubtful whether this adjustment is thorough and fast enough. Even now we buy more with our pound than is justified by our production, which means that our prices are still subsidized to a considerable extent.

A thorough reform will be reached only when the pound buys here what it buys abroad. The quickest way to achieve this would be the abolition of currency control. This is still being resisted vehemently by the Treasury and its economic advisers. Their main argument is that the abolition of currency control would open the doors to the transfer of capital abroad. It is doubtful if this apprehension is well founded. First of all, there existed and still exists a considerable flight of capital even under the present restrictions and despite the careful watch of the authorities. This is one of the reasons for the low value of the pound abroad, for those who transfer money despite controls are prepared to pay the price for the risk of detection. Once the controls are lifted, this risk would disappear and it may well be that the value of the pound abroad would then even rise. What is more, it must be doubted whether any large amounts of ready money are available for transfer, and in the present position it will be not too easy to turn assets into cash.

The abolition of currency control would, moreover, open new possibilities for capital transfer from abroad. It can no longer be denied today that the investment law as it stands has not borne the fruits we hoped for. The stream of capital has remained thin, and one of the reasons is the fear of the investor that he will be unable to transfer his money, apart from his dear of red tape.

## Attracting Capital

The view is sometimes expressed that we are not at all interested in foreign investment, and that we should try and develop our economy with our own resources and with the help of drives and grants-in-aid. But then we should make up our minds on this point and draw the consequences. As things stand today, we profess our wish to attract capital, but methods of implementation are not always appropriate. This is one of the major paradoxes of our thinking and acting in the economic field which hampers recovery.


In this context, the abolition of point-rationing for industrial goods must have further consequences. If we want to prevent more and more deadlocks in industrial production, we must enable the entrepreneurs to get their raw material abroad. Otherwise production is bound to fall and unemployment will rise at a quicker rate than it has during the last six months.

The impact of unemployment and of the slowing down of production through lack of raw materials and power-cuts has been cushioned until now by the residue of the artificial boom which the country experienced during the last few years. If serious social and economic consequences are to be avoided, it might be wiser policy to put the whole responsibility for the running of their enterprises on the shoulders of the industrialists before it is too late.

## Budget and Publicity

The balancing of the Budget has been rightly stated to be one of the main aims of economic recovery. The greatest endeavour of the

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# THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Individual citizens will not help if the state consumes a large part of the national income without giving adequate equivalents in the form of far-flung development or services.

We cannot even assess today exactly how the budget is balanced at a given moment. Things would be easier if the Treasury would publish a fortnightly record of government income and expenditure. Then the public could know the trend of budgetary developments, would know how much money is spent and on what. Today the different budgets of the government, the revenue from excise, customs, luxury tax, counterpart funds, and reserves render the overall picture of government income and expenditure indistinct and blurred. All we know is that the government is hard put to meet its obligations; that the pruning of the administration has been an imperfect task; that the new Lavon Committee had to begin again at the beginning. We know, too, that the administrative machine has remained too heavy, inefficient and expensive. Some improvement may be expected from decontrol; but elimination of obstruction is only the first step. Positive administrative action must follow.

## Wages and Production

One of the main reasons for the lack of success in balancing the government budget must be sought in the wage level. By linking wages to the cost-of-living index the expenses of government are inflated by the rise of prices in the same manner as in private enterprises. Under these circumstances it is impossible to budget accurately even for a limited time.

The pressure of Labour has until now prevented an effective revision of a wages policy which is in conflict with economic considerations because wages are still only partly linked to output. Higher grades are not attractive enough to warrant greater exertions, and the recent changes the system of taxes has remained unsatisfactory.

The same policy which results in the salary of a judge being lower than that of a bus-driver, and which keeps down economic performance, has also prevented the M.E.P. from influencing the redistribution of workers among essential and unessential jobs. While unemployment exists, pressure on the labour exchanges in the towns, the agricultural sector is still short of hands. At the same time, settlers complain that the low output of the labour makes it difficult to enlarge production.

Here, one of the points of the system. The wage scale must



"You're such an extremist! You see things only in terms of black and white!"

be devised according to principles which will increase production. There should be, for instance, a much wider margin between the lower and higher brackets in order to induce workers to better performance; the linking of wages with the cost-of-living index, and taxation should be revised. More important still, we need a system which promotes the transfer of large numbers of people into agriculture.

All this cannot be made against

the will of the Histadrut. On the contrary, the Histadrut will have to save the day by making itself the spearhead of these reforms. Only this can assure us of their success and prevent major social upheavals which threaten in the prevailing social atmosphere.

## Planning and Controls

Let us assume for a moment that controls are abolished tomorrow, and that the forces of supply and demand are left to find their own level. It is thought by many that such a policy would free us from the need for planning, and that the mysterious forces of economic push-and-pull would do the work now entrusted to experts.

It must be stated clearly that the reverse is true. With income from grants-in-aid and drives as high as they are, with the need to continue the settlement of tens of thousands of people, with the necessity to develop certain raw materials which will not be worked by private capital only, with the need to create the conditions of modern production, the activity of the government and of government-influenced companies will still be enormous in the economic field.

This activity would be haphazard and prone to break-downs if a certain degree of planning is not maintained. Bitter experience has taught us that we cannot transfer large numbers of people into a town and then leave the supply of electric current to look after itself; that we cannot have new settlements and harbours all over the country without assuring a proper water-supply, communications, and employment. We have learned that mineral resources can only be exploited if the region where they are found is opened up by communications.

It is perhaps not the duty of government to plan for everybody's underwear; but it is its duty to plan the overall supply of water, electricity, and transport. That does not mean that the government has to undertake the supply of these basic commodities all by itself. But we must make up our minds about priorities in the allocation of funds, of labour, of raw materials. It is perhaps not too much to hope that

the present beginnings of decontrol will open the way for proper planning.

## Back to the Land

Under certain circumstances we could imagine an Israeli economy without a modern industry; but we are unable to imagine this country without a well developed agriculture, the backbone of our economy.

The back-to-the-land movement is therefore a step in the right direction and of considerable importance. But we are far from the solution of our agricultural problems, if we do not succeed in transforming a considerable part of our manpower into farmers. The earlier settlers have blazed a trail, but mass-immigration did not and perhaps could not follow it. The Agudat movement hopes that it will fill itself to the needs of the new settlers. But there is also the need for adaptation of the kibbutz to a new social climate for new experiments with private farming.

The problem is unique, because for the first time a country has to be settled by people who had nothing to do with agriculture. However, a genuine discussion of this vital issue has scarcely started. The old methods of prolonged training and ideological discussions are no longer adequate in our present plight and with masses who have to learn everything from the start.

## Conclusion

Abolition of controls removes some of the obstacles on the way to economic recovery. But decontrol in itself does not produce the magic pair of shoes nor does it add one per cent to the national output.

We shall have to arrive at a genuine balancing of the state budget, at a new wages policy which is adapted to the needs of increased output, at long-term planning for the creation of conditions of increased output, and at an agricultural policy which will multiply the number of farmers.

There is not too much time for the preparation of such major reforms. Rising unemployment, break-down of major services, the desperate money-panic of the younger settlements, and the scarcity of raw materials provide warning signals which cannot be ignored.



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# BOND ISSUE SPURS DEVELOPMENT

By JOSEPH SUGARMAN

ON December 14, the second day of Hanukkah, thousands of volunteer "Israel Bond Salesmen" throughout the United States will carry out a house-to-house campaign. This one-day sales operation known as HIG Day is the second of its kind since the \$200,000,000 State of Israel Bond Issue was launched in May 1951. Through such means as HIG Day some 490,000 Americans have already become Bond holders, and at a Bond Conference last September it was decided that this number should be increased to one million within the next year. These figures leave no doubt that Israel Bonds are reaching masses of people.

Those who have had any contact with the progress of the Bond Issue in America know that the mass investment approach is revolutionizing the attitude of literally millions of Americans toward this country. Israel has been transformed in their eyes from a refugee centre to a focus of pioneer economic activity. Deep interest has been aroused in the important new mineral discoveries, in the rapid strides of irrigation and in the productive capacity of industry — in short, in the great leap from a backward provincial economy to national self-sufficiency.

## Foreign Currency

The Bond Issue was designed to spur and cushion this leap to economic independence. Thus far approximately \$150m. have been pledged, of which about \$50m. have already been subscribed. From time to time, the Israel Government has been enabled to float substantial loans on the strength of outstanding pledges. Taking this into account, Bonds, during their first year, formed the largest single source of foreign currency income to Israel.

The underlying purpose of the Bond Issue is the development of the basic resources of the country — mineral, agricultural, and industrial. It is thus intimately bound up with the national development programme, and its proceeds are channelled largely through the Development Budget. Only a small part of Bond receipts is disbursed directly by the Treasury. During the fiscal year 1951/52 Bonds provided 36 per cent of the Development Budget funds. Up to June 30, 1952, a total of IL21.6m. of Bond proceeds was invested in all major branches of our economy, and IL.6m. have been included for disbursement within the framework of the 1952/53 Development Budget.

It can be said that every economic undertaking of primary importance has received a smaller or larger — and sometimes decisive — sum of Bond capital. This fact is not generally known because the technique of allocation is such that the largest part of Bond proceeds have lost their identity by the time they reach the individual enterprise.

Not all of that revenue has been directly invested in dollars. Its counterpart funds have been included in the Development Budget — last year as well as this year — and appropriations are consequently made in Israel pounds. Indirectly, however,

the entire Israel economy profits from Bond dollars, and individual beneficiaries may receive allocations of foreign currency to the extent that circumstances warrant.

## Economic Sectors Benefit

In strict accordance with the declared purpose of the Bond Issue, its entire revenue is applied with one end in view — to make the country independent of foreign assistance within the shortest possible time. Appropriations are governed by a number of economic criteria, notably their effect on Israel's foreign trade balance. Forms of ownership are no consideration. Of the above IL21.6m. already disbursed, the various economic sectors received the following shares:—

	Percentage
Public and semi-public Bodies	39
Agricultural Settlement	19
Private Sector	32
Cooperative Sector	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

The special function of Bond money naturally is to develop such branches of economy which, in the prevailing circumstances, or by the nature of things, do not lend themselves to private investment. Characteristic examples of this are irrigation schemes and farming generally, the construction of ports and railways, the improvement of postal services and telecommunications, and road building as well as the housing of immigrants. At the same time, Bonds have a decisive role to play in the exploitation of the country's natural resources, notably the Negev mines and the Dead Sea, and in the promotion of such basic industries as fertilizers and chemicals.

## Industrial Appropriations

In the industrial field substantial loans have been made, or are to be made, to such enterprises as the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Israel Mining Corporation, the Dead Sea Works, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Haifa, the Sephon manoxide factory at Afikim, and the Khars ceramic works at Beersheba. Smaller sums have been put at the disposal of scores of medium and small-sized industries, including Asala Alcohol, Saxonia (Ramat Gan), Supra Paper (Lydda), Elco Metal Works, the Tahas flour mill in Jerusalem, the Pishan fish processing plant at Beer Tuvia, Palceramic, Naaman Clay Brick Works and many others. In addition, industrial development is stimulated indirectly through appropriations for the development of industrial areas by local authorities throughout the country.

In agriculture very large sums have been appropriated for irrigation projects, soil conservation, the establishment of new agricultural settlements through the Jewish Agency, the development of the Araba, cattle and sheep breeding, citrus cultivation, tobacco cultivation, seed growing and the promotion of deep sea fishing.

Perhaps even more outstanding is the contribution of Bond money to telecommunications. The new Tel Aviv-

Hadera railway line, the Beersheba line to be started soon, the Kishon project, the construction of a modern aviation repair base, the expansion of our telephone system which is now in full swing, are all being largely financed with Bond proceeds. Similarly, it would be difficult to find a new hotel that has not received a mortgage out of Israel Bond funds; and practically every housing society has been at some time or other aided by mortgages derived ultimately from Bond income.

## Bonds and Budget

The IL.60m. Bond appropriations of the 1952/53 Development Budget make up over 35 per cent of the total IL.175m., and they are certainly among the more assured sources of revenue. Their main uses may be summed up as follows:

	Million IL.	Percent
Industry and Power	14.35	40.5
Agriculture	14.90	37.9
Communications	5.95	15.9
Housing	2.00	5.0
Tourism	1.80	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A large proportion of these funds are obviously spent by Government departments directly. The balance is loaned through such credit institutions as the Otzar Letaasuya, Discount Bank, Workers Bank, and General Mortgage Bank, which also contribute funds of their own. It is for this reason that individual recipients of loans are not always aware of the ultimate source of the capital placed at their disposal. To them the credits obtained are normal financial transactions, involving repayment and interest charges at the prevailing rates.

This is how it should be. Bond funds are loans to be repaid in due course, and must therefore be invested in strictly economic fashion. What is important is that they should serve as a lever for additional private investments in basic as well as secondary industries. In the last analysis, they are today perhaps the largest single factor in making the Yishuv "independence-minded."

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# OUTLINE OF A NATIONAL PLAN FOR ISRAEL

PAGE FIVE

The physical planning of a new country must be based on economic, social, and defense considerations. A condition sine qua non of its success will be the organization, coordination, and synthesis of these factors within a planning frame that is followed by development proper. The physical characteristics of the land, i.e., its vegetation, climate, soil, water resources, and mineral deposits, constitute a basis for the National Plan, which aims effectively to serve the interests of the individual and the community.

The objectives of a national plan include: siting of agricultural settlements and location of agricultural areas; determination of a rational and sound distribution of urban centers; effective disposition of industry in the various regions of the country; indication of the road network and centers of communication, and provision of forests and national parks.

Three factors impose a unique character of planning in Israel. They are: land, people, time.

Israel, a bridge between three continents, is bordered by the Mediterranean on the west, Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea on the east, the Mountains of Lebanon to the north, and the Sinai Peninsula, the Gulf of Elath and the Arabian Desert to the south. Its limited area of 20,500,000 dunams includes regions varying widely in their natural characteristics. They range from the level and fertile coastal plains of the Shfela and the Sharon to the at present desolate Hills of Galilee in the north, and the Judean Hills near Jerusalem; from the wastes of the Southern Negev, rich in mineral deposits, to the sloping plain of the Jordan Valley; from Lake Tiberias 200 meters below sea-level to the Dead Sea 400 metres below sea-level, and the deepest depression on the surface of the earth. Climate may also vary from region to region within distances of a few kilometres. From the mild Mediterranean climate of the Coastal Plain or the dry, cool climate of the Hills of Galilee and Judea, to the sub-tropical

climate of the Jordan Valley, or the aridity of Elath and the Red Sea. The variations in climate are accompanied by changes in the properties of the soil. The vegetal and topographical conditions produce a rich and colourful mosaic offering ample planning opportunities.

The second factor involves the social structure, character and composition of the population in this country. The Jewish population of Israel, numbering 655,000 before the establishment of the State, had succeeded in integrating, achieving a measure of homogeneity in the course of a single generation, although it stemmed from widely varying cultural and social groups. With the completion of the first three years of the State, the number of inhabitants has been doubled. These new residents, and all those who will eventually join them, offer exceedingly diverse cultural and vital patterns.

This gathering of peoples will consolidate and achieve unity only if afforded a background of physical, social and economic conditions that are both adequate and encouraging. It is therefore essential that this second, social factor, should play a basic part in our planning policy. With the founding of new, the enlargement of existing settlements, with the establishment of new towns, and an objective of balanced distribution of the population, attention must be paid to social composition; and a planning framework prepared that will promote the assimilation of the diverse groups of the population, old and new, and expedite their integration into one organic and productive entity.

The third factor, that of time, makes it urgently necessary for the State to treble its population within a few years. This urgency, translated into concrete fact, means the trebling of agricultural and urban settlements, the erection of sufficient dwellings, schools, public build-

ings and industrial structures, as well as the expansion of communications. The quickened tempo of development and the resultant pressure, combined to exert a great and sometimes negative influence on planning proper. Planning is by its very nature a slow process, demanding the basic survey of economic causes and careful research into physical and social conditions as a prerequisite condition. Yet the introduction of the time element, i.e., the need to ensure that immediate requirements be satisfied first, is in itself detrimental to the quality of planning.

Immigrant and transit camps, housing estates and settlements, all planned and built in haste will remain as social and economic blots on the landscape and may be succeeded by even worse blemishes later on. Since the primary task of planning is to shape the future pattern of the land, its settlements, towns, and country-wide services, the time factor calling for compromise may prove to be detrimental to planning and country alike.

When the State was founded the overwhelming majority of the population, totalling 82 per cent, was concentrated in a narrow coastal strip extended from Haifa to Tel Aviv. Jerusalem contained 11 per cent, and only an insignificant part, seven per cent, lived in Galilee and in the south of the country. Following the establishment of the State and the extension of its sovereignty to the whole present area of the country, there arose the problem of the development of abandoned regions, and the direction of population thither. The rural population is distributed naturally throughout the country; its density determined by the qualities of the soil and the quantities of water available for irrigation. The urban population, however, is expected to constitute almost 80 per cent of the total population and its distribution depends to a great extent on planning policy. The latter should be the means of

guiding it in the direction desirable from the national and economic standpoint, and may determine its character.

When considering urbanization, we distinguish between large urban concentrations of 100,000 inhabitants and over, and those of lesser size. The large towns of the world are sustained by special economic, industrial and commercial conditions, such as mineral deposits, harbours, and transport functions. Medium-sized and small towns are natural centres for their agricultural environs, and offer central market-town facilities to their regions. Such towns are now beginning to attract these types of industry which endeavour to escape from the congestion of large cities. The ratio between large and medium-sized towns varies according to the structure and character of the different states. In rich overseas colonial countries (e.g., Australia and South America) two thirds of the urban population is concentrated in the big port towns and five at the expense of the vast hinterlands, rich in soil and mineral deposits. In small Central and West European countries, which are economically, physically and sociologically similar to Israel, the urban population is well balanced and distributed, and a large proportion of them (55 per cent—75 per cent) can be found in medium-sized and small towns.

It is worth noting that under the Mandate the character of settlement in this country, including the organized agricultural communities, resembled that of colonial territories. The Jewish urban population was concentrated in the three large cities (82 per cent of the total). No more than 18 per cent lived in the small towns, and of them two thirds lived in such satellites of Tel Aviv as Rehovot, Rishon LeZion, Petah Tikva, Hadera and Kfar Saba. Greater Tel Aviv comprised more than 45 per cent of the Jewish population at that time, thus creating a world record. (Vienna numbered 33 per cent of the population of Austria, and Greater London 23 per cent of the population of England). It is (Continued on Page Six)

Excerpts from "Physical Planning in Israel" by Arick Sharon, which is reviewed on the following page.

## Type of Towns

When the State was founded the overwhelming majority of the population, totalling 82 per cent, was concentrated in a narrow coastal strip extended from Haifa to Tel Aviv. Jerusalem contained 11 per cent, and only an insignificant part, seven per cent, lived in Galilee and in the south of the country. Following the establishment of the State and the extension of its sovereignty to the whole present area of the country, there arose the problem of the development of abandoned regions, and the direction of population thither. The rural population is distributed naturally throughout the country; its density determined by the qualities of the soil and the quantities of water available for irrigation. The urban population, however, is expected to constitute almost 80 per cent of the total population and its distribution depends to a great extent on planning policy. The latter should be the means of

guiding it in the direction desirable from the national and economic standpoint, and may determine its character.

When considering urbanization, we distinguish between large urban concentrations of 100,000 inhabitants and over, and those of lesser size. The large towns of the world are sustained by special economic, industrial and commercial conditions, such as mineral deposits, harbours, and transport functions. Medium-sized and small towns are natural centres for their agricultural environs, and offer central market-town facilities to their regions. Such towns are now beginning to attract these types of industry which endeavour to escape from the congestion of large cities. The ratio between large and medium-sized towns varies according to the structure and character of the different states. In rich overseas colonial countries (e.g., Australia and South America) two thirds of the urban population is concentrated in the big port towns and five at the expense of the vast hinterlands, rich in soil and mineral deposits. In small Central and West European countries, which are economically, physically and sociologically similar to Israel, the urban population is well balanced and distributed, and a large proportion of them (55 per cent—75 per cent) can be found in medium-sized and small towns.

It is worth noting that under the Mandate the character of settlement in this country, including the organized agricultural communities, resembled that of colonial territories. The Jewish urban population was concentrated in the three large cities (82 per cent of the total). No more than 18 per cent lived in the small towns, and of them two thirds lived in such satellites of Tel Aviv as Rehovot, Rishon LeZion, Petah Tikva, Hadera and Kfar Saba. Greater Tel Aviv comprised more than 45 per cent of the Jewish population at that time, thus creating a world record. (Vienna numbered 33 per cent of the population of Austria, and Greater London 23 per cent of the population of England). It is (Continued on Page Six)



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## National Plan

(Continued from Page Five)

of interest that during the great economic crisis which Germany and America experienced in the Twenties, the large cities and the purely agricultural areas were the victims, whereas the small and medium towns with their relatively well-balanced economy stood firm. Many examples can be cited of other evils that have grown into malignant diseases gnawing at the giant bodies of the world's largest cities. The first symptoms of these diseases, i.e. costly services, disrupted communications, high cost of living and overcrowding in home and street, all reducing the standard of public health and hygiene, are already apparent in the large towns of Israel.

In Israel, with its mass immigration, the process outlined in the "diseases of overcrowding" does not involve a transfer of the existing population resulting in economic and social loss, as it would in other countries. The directing of the immigrant and ever-growing stream of immigration to undeveloped agricultural areas, and to new urban centers, is a relatively simple task.

With the purpose of guiding this development, plans for a well-balanced distribution of the population have been prepared. A division of the country into planning regions has been proposed as a planning measure for accomplishing this decentralization.

Each planning region is a distinct geographical entity delimited by physical and topographical factors, such as water-catchment areas or river basins; due consideration being given to present urban and rural concentrations, land-ownership and existing services. Twenty-four of these planning regions, each to contain between 75,000-125,000 inhabitants, have been provided for in the initial stage of the country's development, not including the principal large towns. It should be possible to reduce this number to 18 by uniting neighbouring regions. One or two urban centres have been assigned to each region, to serve the rural hinterland as foci of trade, industry, social and educational activity, and seats of administration. The regions mapped out as geographical and economic units may be expected to evolve into complete and well-balanced social and economic entities, deriving benefits from the mutual relations between the urban centres and their hinterland.

## FACTORS IN OFFICIAL TOWN AND

BY RICHARD KAUFFMANN

TIKUNEN PETER RE-EMER (Physical Planning in Israel). By Arish Sharon. Government Printer, Jerusalem. 75 pp. 27 pp. of photos. 12 plates in colour. English Summary. \$1.50.

FOR Pasha Hashanah 5713 the Government of Israel presented us with a comprehensive survey of the plans for the physical development of the country, as designed by Mr. Arish Sharon and his many collaborators. With its numerous coloured plans and photos of villages, settlements, towns and typical landscapes, the volume is admirably well produced by the Government Printing Press and Survey of Israel Press; an English summary of the Hebrew text does credit to the Kfar Menach Printing Press, and the whole is a fine example of local craftsmanship.

Above all, this volume gives an insight into the magnitude of the task whose significance for the overall physical shaping of the whole country cannot be overestimated.

A first glance shows that good work has already been done with much fervour, and the general outline of some of the towns and especially the lay-out of some of the neighbourhood units reveals a satisfactory general trend. On further examination, however, a number of questions arise. A few only of these questions, selected at random, can be discussed here.

### The National Master-Plan

Where is the general utilization plan of the country? Any national master-plan must obviously be based on such a plan, which is itself designed on the basis of a national map showing the quality of soil, arid areas, water and natural resources, historical sites, beauty spots, etc. This principle has been generally accepted since Dr. Dudley Stamp, the English pioneer in this field, insisted on it in his works. It must be asked whether a plan of this kind has been prepared for the whole of the country as the indispensable basis of the master-plan.

Between pages 26 and 27 a large folding plan is reproduced, called the national master-plan. This plan itself, as well as the various town-planning schemes, are based, in general, on recent planning methods adopted in Europe and the United States. A national master-plan

should form the basis of the entire physical planning of the country. By properly incorporating and correlating the various essential components of physical development, existing as well as proposed, such as communications, urban and rural areas, afforestation, parks and green belts, etc., it should fulfil its function as the key to the whole development, and not least to all regional and detailed planning.

One of the most important components is a national irrigation scheme. This scheme is not found in the master-plan although it should be one of the main attributes of the plan decisively influencing its preparation through proper correlation of the irrigation system with the system of communications, zoning, etc.

National parks and afforestation areas should form an organic entity, allowing for interconnection of larger regions and afforestation areas by a network of green belts. Instead of providing for a continuous and uninterrupted green system, parks and green belts are scattered over the whole land without organic connections which would enable youth groups, hikers and tourists to move from reservation to reservation by foot.

This approach is all the more regrettable because the country offers unique opportunities for appropriate planning. Nature itself has connected the hill areas of the east and north by means of wadis, gorges and rivulets to the coastal belt with its ranges of low "kurkar" (sandstone) hills and sand dunes. Here is the natural key for a proper arrangement of a national green system.

At the suggestion of the present writer, even the Mandatory Town Planning authorities had long ago made legal provision for a rudimentary coastal green belt. It would be a pity if our authorities, instead of enlarging it, allowed it to be dropped altogether.

### Safeguards for Precious Soil

Our land is relatively poor in good agricultural soil. Only approximately 1,500,000 dunams of a total area of 20,000,000 dunams or approximately one third may be considered as agricultural soil suitable for cultivation. The intention of redeeming large areas of wasteland and neg-

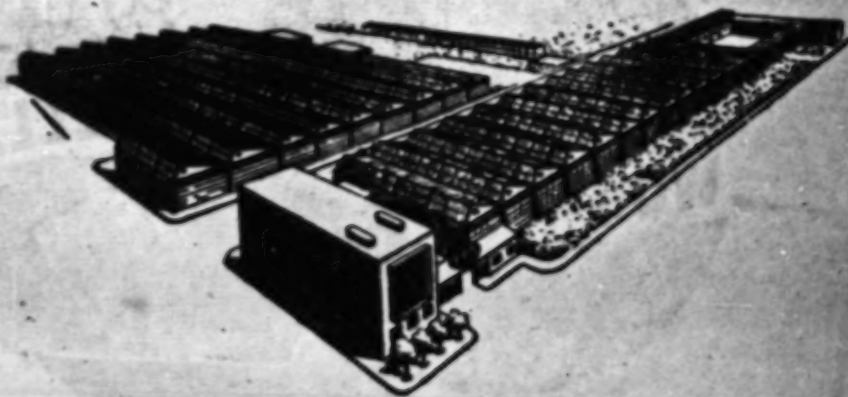
lected soil has already resulted in considerable effort and human effort. Accordingly, one of the most important guiding principles in determining the location of new towns and settlements must obviously be that not a single dunam of good soil shall be used for other than agricultural purposes, unless absolutely necessary. Here again a proper land utilization map should guide our efforts.

In fact, however, new towns and settlements have been earmarked in the plans on first-class agricultural soil instead of pushing them to nearly arid areas. This would not be detrimental to their general location, but would save hundreds of thousands of dunams of good soil for agricultural use. In travelling through Israel today one cannot help noticing with regret how new town enlargements and housing schemes are springing up on excellent soil, whereas sand dunes or stony areas in the vicinity are lying idle, as, for instance, in Kibbutz Be'er and Hadera. It may be mentioned in passing that building on sandy or stony ground is much healthier and cheaper than on deep or heavy soil.

### The Haifa Region

Space permits only one or two more observations. It is to be regretted that a proper master-plan for Haifa and its region is lacking. As this is unfortunately the case, new developments for the harbour in the Kibbutz scheme have recently overtaken the sound development of what is perhaps our most important town to the decisive detriment of all factors involved, foremost among them the harbour and the town itself.

This omission is all the more surprising because Mr. Sharon himself describes the future Haifa as a "centre of international trade and industry" which "may in future play an important part in international communications." In the light of these statements, which can be wholeheartedly endorsed, the plan shown on page 22 does not seem to meet the case, either in the arrangement of the harbour and the adjoining areas, or in other features, as for instance the international railway communications which cut through the whole area of town and



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# COUNTRY PLANNING

harbour instead of being led around in a south and easterly direction as a bypass railway, tunnelling Mount Carmel.

For further study of this important issue, the reviewer must refer to his article, "The First Planning of the Holy Land," in *THE JERUSALEM POST*, dated 10th Nov. 1947, and the *Problem of Today*, published by the Jewish Agency.

## Tel Aviv's Railway

A similar drawback is revealed in the proposed new South-North railway line which cuts right through the whole length of "Tel Aviv," splitting the town into two parts. It runs along the Wall Murders, where a narrow green belt has been proposed along the wall bed, the only green and recreation area in the heart of the town worth mentioning the purpose of which will certainly be defeated when the main railway passes through its whole length.

Moreover, it does not seem reasonable for a railroad to be built precisely along this lowest part of the town, where a constant danger of flooding exists even if costly drainage work were undertaken.

The right location of the main railway-line would again be a bypass in the East, with only feeder branches for local use.

In the Master-Plan for Jerusalem, a suitable alternate site for the Hebrew University and Hadassah, omitted in the plan, would have been of decisive importance.

## Rural Planning

Several examples of rural planning are reproduced in the book, in air-photos as well as in typical plans of villages. Much pioneering work has been done in this field in the land of Israel, where systematic planning of agricultural settlements was undertaken for the first time more than thirty years ago and has become an internationally acknowledged model.

The reader will be under the impression that this planning too was the work of the Government Planning Department. By accepted standards of international usage it would have been incumbent upon the author not merely to cite the photographs, but in the first place the names of the authors of these plans, for instance:

Kibbutz Ein-Hatzevet (page 20) by the late Norman Lindheim; Moshav Ordan Nahal (page 30), Moshav Shitufi Ilia (page 31), Kibbutz Aia Harod and Tel-Joseph (page 22) by Richard Kauffmann. On plate XVII there is an air photo of Hareket Ha-Gayim which was designed by Professor Alex Klein.

## Wanted: A Town and Country Planning Act

Even the most careful planning is doomed to failure if adequate legislation is lacking. Such legislation should at least accompany the planning activities, but it would be even preferable had it been enacted beforehand. If no such legislation is mentioned in the book, it is for the good reason that there is no proper law in existence. More than anyone else, the Government's Planning Department itself must be aware of all the handicaps and drawbacks re-

sulting from this deficiency, but the public, too, suffers from the resulting stagnation in development.

One of the first acts of the Mandatory Government was a Town Planning Ordinance, promulgated as long ago as in 1921. Based on the then prevailing policy and on piecemeal-planning, this Ordinance was revised several times. Yet, together with some others of the Mandatory period, it has remained the legal basis of all planning. In several other countries legislation was enacted before the first World War, and in England the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 provided the necessary instrument for modern development. Here unfortunately, we still labour under an obsolete legislation which was never meant for regional, much less for national country planning.

## Status of Planning Department

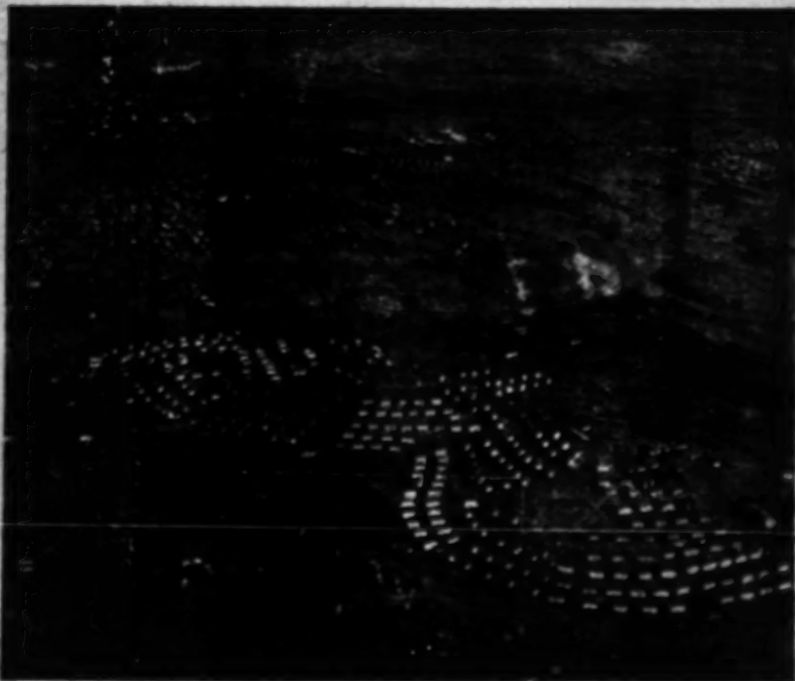
Another question bearing on the success of planning is the status of the Planning Authority itself. This Department has already been transferred three times. Originally attached to the office of the Prime Minister, it was subsequently shifted to the Ministry of Labour, and moved recently to the Ministry of the Interior. In addition, Planning Departments exist in other Ministries, as for instance, in the Ministries of Communications and of Commerce and Industry.

It is perhaps no wonder that, as experience has shown, the planning authorities are not endowed in their present set-up with sufficient powers, nor are they adequately represented in the Cabinet, the Knesset, and in Public Relations. In view of the vital importance of the task for the whole future of the country, a separate Ministry of Town and Country Planning would seem to offer the only effective solution. Even in Britain, where large-scale planning is, so far, confined to regional schemes, a special Ministry of Town and Country Planning was established long ago.

## Collaboration and Coordination

"Effective planning calls for collaboration and coordination," with this apposite statement the book is introduced to the reader; but when it goes on to say that "during the past two years the activities of the Planning Department have been based on such collaboration," one feels inclined to voice serious doubt, not about the collaboration within the department itself, on which the outsider has no information, but in a much wider sense.

It is, or should be, imperative that with this unique opportunity of shaping the physical outlay and appearance of the country, all those who are qualified to make useful contributions should be given the opportunity for collaboration. This has unfortunately not been done. On the contrary, local specialists with many years of professional experience in the field of planning, abroad as well as here, have neither been consulted nor otherwise encouraged to collaborate.



Bird's eye view of new suburbs. In the foreground is Beit Yem, near Tel Aviv, and in the distance, Haifa.

The departmental monopoly thus created is, no doubt, responsible for many of the failures, a few of which have been mentioned. In other countries, such as Britain, which has made outstanding contributions to the science and practice of planning, the "Town Planning Consultant" has become an indispensable part of the system.

It may be useful to invite foreign experts for the elucidation of special problems, but this can be no substitute for constant collaboration and consultation with local specialists whose thorough acquaintance with the problems involved and practical experience makes it imperative to seek their advice and collaboration.

The few observations which could be offered in this review, are intended as constructive criticism only. It is not yet too late to recon-

sider both the organization and the proposals of the planning authorities. Unless this is done, we shall have to admit that there is a good deal of truth in the apprehension of a foreign expert who, after his departure from Israel, wrote to the present reviewer:

"When the responsible authorities are anxious to spend money in a wrong way, and when they fear criticism of their dilettantism, I can't help it. Here (i.e. in the writer's country) you are obliged to submit your opinions to the highest authorities and criticism is appreciated. I consider this the right attitude to make things better. But in Israel it is just the contrary; when you don't say: 'perfect,' people are disappointed. The loss of the critical mind is the end of everything."

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# AGRICULTURE'S RELATION TO CURRENT NEEDS

By E. L. SAMUEL

TIME and again public criticism has been directed against our agriculture, notably as a result of the necessity to allocate not less than \$50m. for current needs of food and feeding stuff to be brought into the country. The public at large and even economists and Government officials have been unable to get a clear and unbiased picture of what is really being done in our agriculture and why, in spite of rather impressive figures on development, the dependence on imports is still very large and requires no less than 20 per cent of all our foreign currency income.

The largest items in food imports are wheat or wheat flour for bread, oil-seeds for the manufacturing of margarine and cooking fats, sugar both for direct consumption and industrial purposes, milk and egg-powder, various kinds of fish, and feeding stuffs. Local production of wheat and oil-seeds is negligible if compared with requirements, sugar is not yet produced and fish production is limited largely to ponds, requiring concentrates. With regard to milk, eggs and feeding stuffs, local production is substantial but must still be complemented by imports.

Before explaining these shortages and indicating the way to reduce them, we must quote a few data on the development of diversified farming (citriculture will not be discussed here as being of an essentially different character).

## Development: 1947-52

Between 1947 and 1952, the total cultivated area in intensive farming (citrus excluded) increased from 600,000 to over three million dunams, but it is essential to bear in mind that the output of food for direct human consumption increased only 2.3 times. This difference results from the use of vast areas for the production of feeding stuffs only, supporting dairy farming almost in full and poultry farming at a level of perhaps 70 per cent as against an overall share of one third up to 1947. What has been the reason for using the larger part of land for fodder production? What food is produced on our farms for urban consumption?

In the main, our intensive farms produce milk, eggs and poultry meat, vegetables, including potatoes, and a variety of fruits, apart from citrus. Output for the market of all other foodstuffs is very small and far below 10 per cent of requirements. In 1951/52, the urban population received approximately per person:

70 to 75	lbs. milk
100 to 125	eggs (chicken) per week
80 to 90	kg. vegetables
25 to 30	kg. poultry
20 to 25	kg. of fruit (including citrus)

This output must be complemented by substantial quantities from abroad in order to guarantee a minimum supply of animal protein and carbohydrates (potatoes); fruit and vegetables are not imported, although short in certain seasons. There must be a large import of skimmed milk powder, local supplies being too low to permit cheese manufacturing and even, apart from the peak-season, to supply fluid milk in full. There must be an import of egg-powder in the lean season; local potatoes are not

available in the autumn and very short during the whole winter season. The very high prices of fruit during the late summer and autumn also indicate a serious shortage.

The concentration of our farm output on the few above quoted foodstuffs reflects our farm structure, as developed between the middle twenties and 1947, a structure still predominant although some major changes have taken place. These changes do, however, not affect the output for the market in such a way as to increase the share of local products in total food requirements.

The changes are threefold: the first is that, compared with the earlier period, intensive farming now provides largely its own fodder base. This has reduced foreign currency expense on feeding stuffs, but does not increase the share of local products in food supplies; secondly, poultry farming has developed much quicker than dairy farming, so that relatively less milk is produced and more eggs; thirdly, the share of milk from total production has declined so that the urban population receives less per capita than in the period ending December 1947.

The question arises immediately why we have adhered until now to this structure of farming, although



New settlements, new flocks. Selection and allocation of land for farming and pasture is the first step in determining the future of agriculture.

Photo by Braun

the earlier shortage of land has subsided and general conditions of markets and supplies have changed completely.

## New Farming

In the first place it should be realized that the design of new farm types is a difficult job and requires several years, even if a clear conception has been formed of the targets to be achieved by this design. It took roughly a decade to develop the earlier, most intensive, farm types and an effort of lasting importance was made in this direction by the Director and the staff of the Agricultural Research Institute at Rehovot, culminating in the theory of an "organic" farm, as conceived by Professor Eliazar Volcani, who also created a model farm along these lines on the Rehovot site.

Secondly, the creation of new farm types has been delayed because in the mind of all our colonization agencies the ideal of a type suitable for our ends is indeed still the former one, that is, a small, fully irrigated farm, with dairy farming as backbone, a scientific crop rotation which may include some products scarcely produced in earlier times, and otherwise concentrating on green fodder, vegetables and certain fruits. As a matter of fact, part of the irrigated area has been used for peanut production, and another will soon be devoted to sugar-beet cultivation.

However, even if in the long run the fully irrigated small farm may be ideal for our conditions in all districts where water is found in relative large quantities, it should be realized, firstly, that it is not assumed that water will be available for all our cultivable land, (five million dunams, if not more), and secondly, that even the irrigation of an additional million dunams land—now roughly 400,000 dunams only are irrigated—will probably take anything from six years and to ten years.

In the meantime, farm types will have to be designed in such a way as to get an optimum production also from unirrigated soils. This will not be possible without the design of new "organic" farms, where part or all of the area is unirrigated.

A further factor is causing delay. It is the fact that a large share of our cultivated area is not yet permanent property of settlements, but only leased to them for a short period, pending definite decision on allocation to new settlements or to other younger settlements without adequate land resources. In this field, decisions depend on colonization policy and involve far-reaching

(Continued on Page 28)

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## Agriculture

(Continued from Page 9)

issues. It may be that interim arrangements must be made for a four or five-year period in all districts where apparently a permanent distribution of land must be postponed for a number of years.

### Changes in Policy

In connection with decisions in this field, a new approach to irrigation policy might prove necessary, concerning a two-fold group of questions. The one question is, whether it is possible, financially and otherwise to accelerate irrigation schemes in the northern district of the country, where increase in production would be substantial within a short time, without affecting irrigation schemes in the Negev, where an optimum production cannot be expected during the next few years.

The second question would be, whether it is possible to have a substantial part of cereal production irrigated, at least in an auxiliary way. This last method would completely change the prospects of a substantial wheat growing, in addition to that of fodder-cereal cultivation needed for our livestock production. As far as "flooding" instead of pipe-irrigation could be used in cereal growing, expense in foreign currency would be much smaller. A change in technique requires, however, a basically new approach on the part of our farmers.

We have already said that the output of food for direct human consumption has increased by 2.5 times, as against a five-fold increase in area. Intensive dairy and poultry farming, cut off since 1948 from all fodder supplies from extensive farms in the Middle East, were nevertheless expanded to a large degree, and had to be provided with their own fodder-basis. Moreover, this local production of fodder-cereals and hay has proved to be the easiest and quickest way of utilizing several millions of dunams of unirrigated land.

In the past, it was scarcely possible to adopt another approach to farm production, the more so because in 1947 and 1950, and perhaps still in 1951, it was difficult to realize clearly that the concentration of our farming on livestock production had to give way, at least for a number of years, to a more diversified kind of farming, where broad-cereal and oil-seed production as well as sugar-beet growing must find their proper place. So far, the Ministry of Agriculture has made strong efforts in the direction of peanut and sugar-beet production, although quantities large enough for processing have not yet been obtained.

Very recently, increased wheat production has also been encouraged, but a definite policy, excluding competition between poultry farming, based on barley, and wheat production has not yet been devised.

### Prices and Credits

The last, but very important, preliminary condition to direct production into the desired pattern would be the adoption of a price and credit policy in support of the targets upon which a decision has been reached. We are still remote from an overall policy in this field.

It is undeniable that the principles involved in this issue constitute an extremely difficult problem in a period of shortage of food. This problem can find a solution only on the basis of special research, which would have to show

## A Country

By YERUDA KARNI

A country is not a little piece of property  
Like an enclosure  
Where wickedness and tyranny  
may rule;

A country is the form,  
In the frame  
For a man's attachment to earth,  
To all God's chequered,  
Warm, great earth.

A country is not a house of  
iniquity and evil,  
Of violence;  
It is given to man as a lot  
to inherit,

Wherein to live and thereon  
to die —  
With love, charity and mercy  
For every thing alive,  
for every tree  
And all that was created  
as his heritage

From the day of beginnings  
all the end,  
and encouraged

A country is the gate  
To the garden of creation,  
To draw from the open springs  
and the sealed,  
Of salvation and sorrow;

A country is a rung  
Up the ladder of the primal deed,  
Wherein we ascend to the  
thousand countries  
Of a universe of being and not.

Blow me, Lord, with a country  
On the face of the earth,  
A country encouraging

and encouraged  
By great, warm love.

From "This Vision"  
Translated by Dov Voell

the relation of prices between various foodstuffs in an "organic" farm, where such a relation has become fairly permanent. Research on this subject has scarcely been initiated, with the result that price formation has been too much influenced by one-sided interests, be it those of producers or of consumers.

Efficiency and acreage problems, partly in kind, may provide a solution, and a credit policy, especially designed to achieve these ends, would be of the greatest value.

### The Target

Our aim must be to reduce, as far as possible, food purchases abroad by increasing the local output of food for marketing. In addition to the output already forthcoming, some new form of diversified farming must therefore be developed which will provide substantial supplies of both protective food such as milk, eggs, vegetables, and basic field crops, such as wheat, oil-seeds and sugar.

This target can be reached in a few years of continuous effort, if an appropriate policy is worked out and adhered to, even against serious odds. We must realize that we have reached a crossroad in agricultural development, where new aspects require a new approach.

Israel's agriculture must become the source of supply for all major foodstuffs, so that imports can gradually be reduced to those commodities which, even in the long run, cannot be produced locally at reasonable cost. This remaining import could be balanced by exports of citrus and other agricultural products. With regard to farm products, the country can, on these lines, become independent of foreign currency in the foreseeable future.

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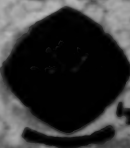
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# THE POLITICS OF CONTROLS

By HANS MOLLER

WE are far away from times or conditions where the economy of a country could be allowed to develop without interference. The amount of interference varies, but everywhere, if a reasonable standard of living is to be achieved, most Government be responsible directly or indirectly for coordinating production in various fields, for regulating production in accordance with consumption and, sometimes, consumption in accordance with production.

Other, particularly greater, nations have tried to solve the problem of a highly developed and at the same time self-sufficient economy by economic methods of an imperialistic nature. In Israel, as in other small countries, the goal must be one of cooperation with other countries, of getting from them what we cannot — or not economically — produce ourselves and to supply in return our products or services.

Apart from the necessary adjustment of our economy to these requirements, we still need basic development, that is to say the establishment or rapid expansion of such industries or services without which direct production of goods cannot be achieved. Public utilities as such, and because of their mostly monopolistic character, must be put under public control. In a small and underdeveloped country the comparative scope of such control is greater, because in larger countries it is easier to avoid monopolies, and in more developed ones a smaller part of production and services has basic functions.

It is, therefore, clear that we must have a central control of economy; the question is only that of its reasonable limits and its quality. This question is being violently discussed, particularly more recently. It has become one of the outstanding political issues. The scope of controls cannot be determined without regard to the way in which they are — and practically can be — effected.

## Ideological Clash

In general, Government's performance in this field has been poor. Its supporters refuse to fully acknowledge this fact, and its opponents overstate it to the extent of denying the necessity of controls. This, of course, has ideological reasons too. The socialists, or better labourists, believe in a fully controlled economy — the others in the opposite.

The antagonism of these two beliefs has become a world-wide topic after World War I. This war actually closed the period of economic liberalism which was inaugurated by the industrial revolution; it was carried by private or individual initiative and determined accordingly the trend of thought and action for almost two centuries. War and post-war exigencies, the violent alternations of boom and slide caused by a rapid and unbalanced expansion of production made the necessity of a central control of economy obvious. Claiming a free economy in the old meaning of the word is henceforth impossible; but it is equally obvious that the contrary, namely a totally controlled economy, if it can be successfully achieved at all, can only be carried out in a totalitarian regime.

Both free enterprise and controlled economy are the roots of modern life. They are bound to co-exist and must be coordinated. Unfortunately, the ideological paralysis of minds prevents both supporters and opponents of Government from realizing that this is so and from doing their best in order to arrive at a productive synthesis. They grudgingly and reluctantly accept compromises which even temporarily are no solutions and make our situation more difficult than it is bound to be anyway.

The division of minds, according to party slogans and their result-

ing stultification has a bearing on our economic life not only generally by barring the way to a coordination of governmental and private activities in the economic field, but by driving a wedge into our economic body itself. We are faced, almost day by day, by some complaint, accusation, apology, or boasting of success referring to what is called either the private or the collective sector. A textile mill or a steel plant may claim allocations of material because it is producing efficiently and its products are needed for home consumption or export. But how is one to understand such demands if they are based not on economic considerations but on the structure of the undertaking, on the fact that it is owned by one person or another, by a private company or the Labour Movement? Yet, this is the accepted approach.

We have, as well as other communities, a cooperative system in the distribution and partly in the production of goods. We have, at the same time, a strong organization of labour. They are intended to protect the economically weak, both as employees and as consumers. On the other hand, one of the inherent handicaps of production, particularly of large industrial production by Labour itself, is the identity of employer and employee.

## Labour Labels

No undertaking can prosper if its interests cannot be defended on their own merits in the same extent as Labour's interests are protected on theirs. This is apparent in the generally low efficiency of Labour's industrial undertakings. With Labour itself and Government with it, are used to look upon any such undertakings as upon a public utility, for no other reason than that it is Labour-owned, and some of them are even used as Government Agencies irrespective of their performance.

This attitude is caused not only by a certain and not always unjustified distrust of the fellow Israeli who happens to be a private capitalist, but by the easily understandable, though wrongly applied, preference of the workers or would-be workers and their Government for whatever is labelled as "Labour."

This approach has a history. In the early days when the country was lacking basic industrial development, and more than today, much had to be undertaken which involved risks unacceptable to private capital. In other instances, private undertakings got into difficulties partly because of shortage of funds, partly because of over-investment in too favourable but unbalanced. They were taken over by Labour, filling the gap left by private enterprise. In some way, therefore, the transfer was made of its economic functions to the planning spirit of the Labour movement.

But conditions have changed, whether one likes it or not, and the same spirit of adventure, combined with the usual absence of any significant risk, now produces very negative results. Huge amounts of money and particularly of foreign currency were involved in economically sound undertakings or in obsolete equipment. The operations of some of these undertakings, or at least as wasteful as those of any private one.

It is gratifying that this is now realized and criticized by some at least of the Hithadut leaders themselves. But the main reason for it all is that these undertakings have nothing to lose financially, since they rely (or believe they can rely) on outside support in an emergency.

Private enterprise in this country has not yet, on the whole, shown very much to be proud of. But one must admit that it was and still is handicapped by the poor standard set by the more powerful collective sector.

The time has come when every effort must be made to increase productivity by removing any kind of undue economic protection. Both the private and the collective sector must learn to go the hard way. Their task is the same, and success or failure is the only valid criterion for all.

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BEFORE the establishment of the State of Israel, the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency collected a wealth of information on immigration, population, settlement, and other problems, and from time to time also carried out censuses of agriculture, industry, labor, etc. However, only a certain proportion of this information was regularly and systematically followed up year by year, with the result that in any attempt to compare the specific year 1932 with today, data can serve only as an indication for estimates.

In the compilation of the following tables use has been made mainly of official statistics of the Government of Palestine, the Jewish Agency, and the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research of the Israel Government. In addition data available from the Keren Kayemet and Vaad Leumi and, in some instances, from foreign publications have also been used. Figures on the Jewish cultivated area in 1932 are based on estimates.

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COMPILED BY  
HAIM YADOMOR

Table 2: Age Distribution

Age Groups	Total Males	Females
1932 (The Yishuv in Palestine)		
0 — 4	12.5	12.7
5 — 14	19.3	19.7
15 — 29	21.4	21.5
30 and over	4.8	4.1
1931 (Jews of Israel)		
0 — 4	13.6	13.7
5 — 14	17.3	17.5
15 — 29	22.3	22.5
30 and over	6.8	6.3

Yishuv only, the fact is stated at the head of the table.

In general, data for 1932 and statistics available for Israel are compared, but some tables relate to other periods.

Currency figures quoted in Israel Pounds (L.S.) should be read in respect of the Mandatory Period as Palestine Pounds (L.P.). Account should be taken of the difference between the purchasing power of the currency of 1932 and that of 1933.

For reasons of space a number of other significant tables had to be omitted.

Table 1: Total Area and Area Under Cultivation



Original Area of Palestine and Trans-Jordan under the British Mandate	1922	1932
Area of Palestine in 1922	27,000 sq. km. 10,425 sq. miles	27,000 sq. km. 10,425 sq. miles
Land Area	26,300 sq. km. 10,158 sq. miles	26,300 sq. km. 10,158 sq. miles
Water Area	700 sq. km. 272 sq. miles	700 sq. km. 272 sq. miles
Area of Israel in 1932	20,350 sq. km. 7,861 sq. miles	20,350 sq. km. 7,861 sq. miles
Land Area	20,000 sq. km. 7,725 sq. miles	20,000 sq. km. 7,725 sq. miles
Water Area	350 sq. km. 135 sq. miles	350 sq. km. 135 sq. miles

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have been a period of increasing effort in laying the foundations for the State of Israel and placing it upon a firm basis after it arose.

During its existence, Keren Hayesod supplied everything required for the upbuilding of the State, but the two pillars of its ramified activity are immigration and settlement on the land.

With the emergence of the State, the dimensions increased and Keren Hayesod, as the central financial instrument of the Zionist Movement, is now required to grow and adjust its financing activity to the needs of the new period.

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Table 3: Jewish Immigration

Period	1932	1948, May to December
1932 to 1938	234,796	1948
1940 to Establishment of State	110,714	1949
May 15, 1948 to December 31, 1948	710,000	1950 (estimated)

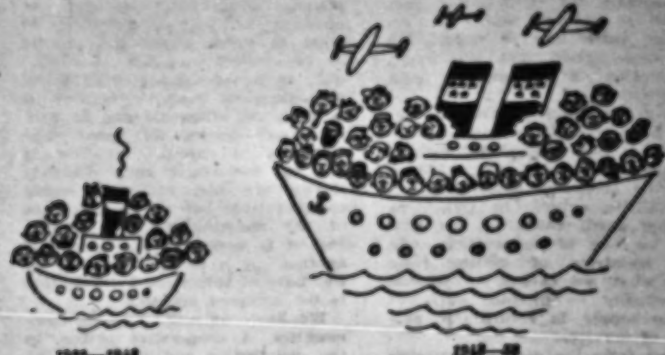


Table 4: Immigrants' Countries of Origin

	1932—June 30, 1932	May 15, 1948—June 30, 1948		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ALL COUNTRIES	1,033,485	100.0	698,122	100.0
ASIA	272,303	27.3	241,000	34.5
Iraq	128,326	12.9	128,798	18.4
Yemen	50,994	5.7	45,148	6.5
Turkey	40,989	4.1	34,490	5.0
Other Countries	43,994	4.6	32,461	4.6
AFRICA	100,757	10.0	97,878	14.0
Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	48,971	4.9	48,008	7.1
Libya	32,840	3.3	32,053	4.7
S. Africa, etc.	18,946	1.9	17,408	2.6
EUROPE	617,779	61.9	326,073	46.7
Poland	228,806	22.9	106,443	15.7
Rumania	154,509	15.7	121,321	17.4
Germany	80,738	8.0	8,293	1.2
Bulgaria	42,933	4.3	37,412	5.5
Czechoslovakia	25,050	2.5	18,777	2.8
Hungary	24,115	2.4	14,376	2.1
Other Countries	70,259	7.1	29,580	4.4
AMERICA & OCEANIA	8,437	0.8	3,797	0.5
Not Stated	34,198	—	18,798	—

NOTE: The distribution of immigrants registered in 1932-34 is based on citizenship, in the other years, on country of birth.



Table 5: Occupational Structure of Jewish Working Population

	1932 (a)		1941 (b)	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture	12,306	18.5	70,000	12.5
Industry and Crafts	24,538	37.8	119,000	20.6
Building and Public Works	5,138	7.7	60,000	9.8
Transport and Communications	2,778	4.3	30,000	5.3
Trade and Finance	20,877	31.3	80,000	14.5
Liberal Professions	1,406	2.1	40,000	7.3
Public Services	1,388	2.1	30,000	5.3
Other Services	21,965	33.8	90,000	16.5
TOTAL	66,685	100.0	560,000	100.0

(a) Census of 1932  
(b) No detailed figures are yet available for 1948. Preliminary figures estimate a total of 540,000.

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MYER ISAACMAN

Table 6: Motor Vehicles

	Total	Commercial	Passenger	Taxis	Private Cars	Motorcycles
1932	4,381	800	710	3,002	1,970	704
1940	21,794	3,300	1,300	1,300	9,500	7,694
1941	24,904	3,400	1,400	1,400	10,600	8,104
1942	28,904	3,500	1,500	1,500	11,600	8,404

Table 7: Sale of Electricity (in 1,000 kWh)

	Total	Industry	Irrigation	Other
1932	11,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
1940	220,000	80,000	80,000	160,000
1941	240,000	80,000	80,000	180,000
1942	260,000	80,000	80,000	200,000
1943 Jan-June	130,000	40,000	40,000	100,000



The distribution of sales between the two Electric Corporations in 1942 and 1943 (in 1,000 kWh) was as follows:

	1942	1943
Jerusalem Electric Corporation	142,413	150,000
Haifa Electric Corporation	87,587	110,000

Table 8: Actual Revenue and Expenditure of Government

	Revenue (IL)	Expenditure (IL)
1932/33	2,015,917	2,318,304
1940/41	8,700,000	9,000,000
1941/42	10,000,000	10,000,000

Note: No final figures are yet available for actual revenue and expenditure for later years. The Budget for 1942/43 amounts to IL 10,000,000 (including IL 1,125,000 Development Budget).

Table 9: Currency in Circulation

	1932 (January)	1940 (October)	1941 (January)	1942 (January)	1943 (January)	1943 (November 12)
Commercial Banks	2,200,000	22,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Credit Cooperative Societies						



Table 10: Jewish Cooperative Societies on Record

Year	No.	Total Capital (IL)	Total Assets (IL)
1932	210	10,145	170,000
1940 (a)	2,300	400,000	11,000,000

(a) The total number of Jewish Cooperative Societies on record in 1940 was 2,300. As only 170 supplied information, it is estimated that the total number of members and total own resources are much higher. It should be noted that the same person may be a member of several cooperatives.

Table 11: Wholesale Prices

Unit	1932	1940
Bread Ton	12,700	12,700
Butter Kg.	1,000	1,000
Potatoes Ton	8,500	100,000
Beans "	9	100
Tomatoes "	11,500	11,500
Onions "	6,200	151,000
Coffee beans "	75,300	1,200
Sugar, granulated "	20	70
Salt "	5,500	30
Soap "	20,700	200
Kerosene 100 litres	0,800	4,700
Benzine "	2,400	10,000



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Table 12: School Population in Jewish Public Education System

	1932/33	1941/42
TOTAL Pupils	23,911	270,144
Teachers	900	23,911
Kindergartens		
Pupils	4,877	80,000
Teachers	179	2,000
Elementary Schools		
Pupils	16,033	181,000
Teachers	577	1,500
Secondary Schools		
Pupils	1,904	10,000
Teachers	66	1,000
Other Schools		
Pupils	473	20,000
Teachers	20	2,000
Hebrew University		
Students	100	2,000
Teachers	47	200

Table 13: Jewish Settlements

	1932	1940	1941	1942
(At the time of Establishment)	137	6	6	110

1) Total 2) Towns 3) Urban Settlements 4) Rural Settlements

Table 14: Jewish Population

End of Year	1932 (Whole of Palestine)	1940	1941	1942	1943
	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000



Table 14: Structure of Imports By Categories

	1932	1940	1941	1942
Consumer goods	4,000	74.0	21,779	20.7
Production goods	501	8.5	60,000	20.0
Investment goods	704	12.2	24,000	20.1
Fuel and lubricants	200	3.3	11,000	0.2
TOTAL IMPORTS (a) Including unclassified goods	5,205 (a)	100.0	122,400 (a)	100.0



Table 15: Foreign Trade Balance (in IL 1,000)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Trade Balance
1932	7,700	7,700	0
1940	27,000	20,000	7,000
1941	100,000	11,000	89,000
1942	120,000	10,000	110,000

(a) Including NAAFI and Military Stores.

(b) Not including re-exports.

Table 16: Exports (main items)

Year	Total Exports	Per cent
1932	7,700	100.0
1940	20,000	100.0
1941	11,000	100.0
1942	10,000	100.0

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1941



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0 — 4	23.6	22.7
5 — 14	23.5	23.1
15 — 20	22.5	22.1
21 and over	32.4	32.1

Yishuv only, the fact is stated at the head of the table.

In general, data for 1932 and statistics available for Israel are compared, but some tables relate to other periods.

Currency figures quoted in Israel Pounds (L.S.) should be read in respect of the Mandatory Period as Palestine Pounds (L.P.). Account should be taken of the difference between the purchasing power of the currency of 1932 and that of 1931.

For reasons of space, a number of other significant tables had to be omitted.

**Table 1: Total Area and Area Under Cultivation**

CULTIVATION AND IRRIGATION		1932	1931/32
Original Area of Palestine and Trans-Jordan under the British Mandate	sq. km. sq. miles	117,000 45,192	117,000 45,192
Area of Palestine in 1932			
Land Area	27,000 10,425		
Water Area	20,300 7,838		
Area of Israel in 1932			
Land Area	20,300 7,838		
Water Area	444 172		
Total Cultivated Area		430 166	430 166
Of this are irrigated		125 49	125 49
(a) Cultivated area of Jewish agriculture in Palestine			
(b) Total cultivated area (Jewish and other) in Israel in 1931/32			

**The 32 years of the Keren Hayesod's existence**

have been a period of unceasing effort in laying the foundations for the State of Israel and placing it upon a firm basis after it arose.

During its existence, Keren Hayesod supplied everything required for the upbuilding of the State, but the two pillars of its ramified activity are immigration and settlement on the land.

With the emergence of the State, the dimensions increased and Keren Hayesod, as the central financial instrument of the Zionist Movement, is now required to grow and adjust its financing activity to the needs of the new period.

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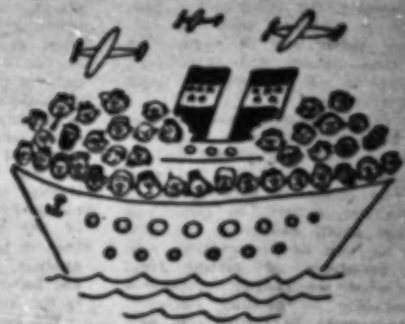
**TWENTY YEARS OF**

**Table 3: Jewish Immigration**

Period	Number	Period	Number
1902	9,902	1948, May to December	200,000
1902 to 1909	224,796	1909	200,000
1910 to Establishment of State	110,714	1910	200,000
May 15, 1948 to December 31, 1948	710,000	1911	270,000
		1912 (estimated)	20,000



1902-1910



1911-1948

**Table 4: Immigrants' Countries of Origin**

	1912-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1948
ALL COUNTRIES	1,023,485	100.0	698,120	100.0
ASIA	272,265	26.6	241,000	34.5
Iraq	128,226	12.5	128,780	18.4
Yemen	84,994	8.3	45,165	6.5
Turkey	40,989	4.0	24,400	3.5
Other Countries	43,994	4.3	30,461	4.4
AFRICA	100,737	9.8	97,975	14.0
Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	48,971	4.8	48,000	6.9
Libya	22,940	2.2	22,000	3.1
S. Africa, etc.	18,946	1.9	17,400	2.5
EUROPE	617,779	60.5	324,073	46.4
Poland	228,006	22.3	106,443	15.3
Rumania	154,949	15.1	121,221	17.4
Germany	89,720	8.8	8,500	1.2
Bulgaria	42,932	4.2	37,412	5.4
Czechoslovakia	25,000	2.5	18,777	2.7
Hungary	24,115	2.4	14,370	2.1
Other Countries	70,250	7.1	20,000	2.9
AMERICA & OCEANIA	8,457	0.8	2,797	0.4
Not Stated	34,120	3.3	18,700	2.7

NOTE: The distribution of immigrants registered in 1932-34 is based on citizenship, in the other years, on country of birth.



**Table 5: Occupational Structure of Jewish Working Population**

	1932 (a)	1941 (b)
Agriculture	12,306 18.5	70,000 18.5
Industry and Crafts	24,500 37.5	119,000 30.0
Building and Public Works	5,132 7.7	40,000 10.0
Transport and Communications	3,275 4.9	20,000 5.0
Trade and Finance	20,877 31.5	80,000 20.0
Liberal Professions	1,400 2.1	40,000 10.0
Public Services	1,300 2.0	20,000 5.0
Other Services	21,965 33.8	80,000 20.0
TOTAL	66,655 100.0	380,000 100.0

(a) Census of 1932  
(b) No detailed figures are yet available for 1948. Preliminary figures estimate a total of 340,000.

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# PROGRESS: IN FIGURES

ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
MYER ISAACMAN

Table 6: Motor Vehicles

Year	Total	Commercial	Private Cars	Motorcycles
1932	4,381	898	1,082	754
1933	5,700	1,200	1,378	740
1934	6,700	1,400	1,400	800
1935	6,800	1,400	1,400	800

Table 7: Sale of Electricity (in 1,000 kWh)

Year	Total	Industry	Irrigation	Other
1932	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
1933	20,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
1934	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
1935	28,000	10,000	10,000	8,000



Table 8: Actual Revenue and Expenditure of Government

Year	Revenue (IL)	Expenditure (IL)
1932/33	2,013,011	2,513,594
1933/34	2,700,000	3,000,000
1934/35	3,000,000	3,000,000

The distribution of sales between the two Electric Corporations in 1935 and 1936 (in 1,000 kWh) was as follows:

Year	Jerusalem Electric Corporation	Jerusalem Electric Corporation
1935	442,412	202,402
1936	51,440	20,120

Table 9: Currency in Circulation Deposits

Year	Commercial Banks	Credit Cooperative Societies
1932 (January)	2,202,000	
1933 (October)	20,000,000	
1934 (January)	20,000,000	
1935 (January)	20,000,000	
1936 (January)	20,000,000	
1937 (January)	20,000,000	
1938 (January)	20,000,000	
1939 (January)	20,000,000	
1940 (January)	20,000,000	
1941 (January)	20,000,000	
1942 (January)	20,000,000	
1943 (January)	20,000,000	
1944 (January)	20,000,000	
1945 (January)	20,000,000	
1946 (January)	20,000,000	
1947 (January)	20,000,000	
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2015 (January)	20,000,000	
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2018 (January)	20,000,000	
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2031 (January)	20,000,000	
2032 (January)	20,000,000	
2033 (January)	20,000,000	
2034 (January)	20,000,000	
2035 (January)	20,000,000	
2036 (January)	20,000,000	
2037 (January)	20,000,000	
2038 (January)	20,000,000	
2039 (January)	20,000,000	
2040 (January)	20,000,000	
2041 (January)	20,000,000	
2042 (January)	20,000,000	
2043 (January)	20,000,000	
2044 (January)	20,000,000	
2045 (January)	20,000,000	
2046 (January)	20,000,000	
2047 (January)	20,000,000	
2048 (January)	20,000,000	
2049 (January)	20,000,000	
2050 (January)	20,000,000	



Table 10: Jewish Cooperative Societies on Record

Year	Total	Number of Societies	Number of Members
1932	210	210	210
1933	210	210	210
1934	210	210	210
1935	210	210	210
1936	210	210	210
1937	210	210	210
1938	210	210	210
1939	210	210	210
1940	210	210	210
1941	210	210	210
1942	210	210	210
1943	210	210	210
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2021	210	210	210
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2025	210	210	210
2026	210	210	210
2027	210	210	210
2028	210	210	210
2029	210	210	210
2030	210	210	210

Table 11: Wholesale Prices

Year	Unit	Price
1932	100	100
1933	100	100
1934	100	100
1935	100	100
1936	100	100
1937	100	100
1938	100	100
1939	100	100
1940	100	100
1941	100	100
1942	100	100
1943	100	100
1944	100	100
1945	100	100
1946	100	100
1947	100	100
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2006	100	100
2007	100	100
2008	100	100
2009	100	100
2010	100	100
2011	100	100
2012	100	100
2013	100	100
2014	100	100



# OVERALL PLAN NEEDED TO DEVELOP ROAD.

By Our Special Correspondent

THE spirit of improvisation and the organizational method of independent partisan action together played an important role in the creation of the State. Now, five years later, improvisation and partisan action are slowly giving way to planning and central direction. This trend is evident in the recent framing of a budget of foreign currency income and expenditure linked to a centrally controlled import plan. However, this is still music for the future in so far as it concerns many other vital aspects of our economic life—first and foremost in the broad field of over-all development and then in smaller but nevertheless important segments such as transport.

Transport as an integrated whole exists only in newspaper articles. Not even the Ministry of Transport—now a separate department—has the task of considering transport as a whole. The building of roads is the prerogative of the Ministry of Labour while there is no single body authorized to determine an over-all plan embracing road, rail, sea and air transport and thus ministering to the country's total transport needs. Even within the Ministry of Transport itself there is no coordination of plans for road, rail, water and air development, at any rate as far as can be learned from outside. Each has developed as a sphere of independent action, each competes for foreign currency, each forwards its own development plans, and the decisions are made between them not on the basis of a technically integrated over-all transport development plan, but on the basis of administrative judgments—informed judgments let us assume, but scarcely expert determination.

Of course, it is not enough to integrate road, rail, water and air transport facilities, though this would be enough for a hypothetical Israel Transport Board to attempt. After all, the location of homes and of work-places creates many of the problems which transport must later solve. Obviously, such an Israel Transport Board

would have to be represented on and take directives from the equally hypothetical Israel Development Board (not to be confused with that existing body, with much narrower functions, called the Development Authority).

Most branches of transport today face common problems in the form of rising costs, antiquated equipment, and inadequate operational and organizational methods.

The first requirement of road transport is a suitable network of well-constructed roads. Here, the antiquated road-building equipment at our disposal is being utilized, in the opinion of foreign experts, at a high level of efficiency. The need for a large programme of road-building, especially in the Negev, seems obvious. Future plans (made in the Ministry of Labour) must take into account not only the general development plans, the foreign capital likely to be available and local employment policies, but also plans (made in another Ministry) for the purchase of buses, trucks and cars, and finally plans for development of the railway system.

As is well-known, there has been in progress, for some time, a tug-of-war between the bus cooperatives on the one hand and the Ministry of Transport and the Histadrut on the other.

The cooperatives have been agitating for substantial increases in fares, pointing to the rapid rise in the cost-of-living allowances paid to employees, to the increased costs of repairs and spare parts, and to the very high cost of new vehicles.

On the other hand, the Histadrut and the Ministry, encouraged by public opinion, have been insisting that Hahad first put its own house in order—bring the inflated incomes of its members into line with current Histadrut rates and radically improve its services.

Since the beginning of this year bus fares have risen first by 25 per cent, then a further 15 per cent—this has resulted in a decrease of approximately 10 per cent in the numbers of passengers. What will be the effect of the current and third increase of 25 per cent? A



New roads and good roads are a pre-requisite in developing transport and industry. Above is a view along the road under construction from Kurnah to the Potash Works at Sdom. The road makers are already in sight of the Dead Sea.

further drop in the volume of traffic seems inevitable.

The decreased use of buses means a saving of foreign currency to the State (less petrol, tyres, etc.) and this is obviously good—but it has its disadvantages too, because it means, for example, that many workers will expend valuable energy walking long distances to work instead of riding and this is bound to affect their working efficiency. Is anyone watching to see if we are approaching that point?

An interesting sidelight on the problems of bus transport, was the emergence, some months ago, of a campaign in favour of the bicycle as a solution to our problem. Those who have tried cycling under the summer sun will need no convincing of the drawbacks—even in France it was found that workers who cycled to work had lower output than those who travelled on public transport. However, there may well be a useful future for increasing numbers



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Taking three examples, the following table shows how much the prices of agricultural products have risen during the years 1939-1952, compared with the increase in the price of electricity for irrigation in the same period.

The commodity prices quoted are official retail prices, the price of electricity being the average rate per kilowatt-hour.

Year	Price of one egg	Price of one litre of milk	Price of 1 kg. of tomatoes	Average rate per kWh for irrigation	
				including fuel sur-charge	including fuel sur-charge
December 1939	Pr. 4.5	Pr. 10.0	Pr. 10.0	Pr. 4.5 (")	Pr. 4.5 (")
" 1940	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.5 (")	7.5 (")
" 1951	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.5 (")	6.5 (")
June 1952	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.5 (")	10.5 (")

\* Yearly average

\*\* 6 months' average



# RAIL, SEA AND AIR TRANSPORT

of powered cycles such as the Vespa, as popular in certain sections of Europe today.

The position with taxis is very similar to that of the motor-cycles, costs leading to a demand for and the partial granting of higher fares leading in its turn to a falling off in the number of passengers.

Fares charged by "black" taxis are today frequently below the official rates and there is also difficulty in booking seats on the regular services. The existing companies are trying to protect their position by demanding the freeing of the number of taxis at their present level and the recent granting of a licence to a new company to operate a fleet of 80 taxis was met with a brief protest strike. Such action is, at the moment, against the public interest, although many believe that the inflated use of taxis in Israel is merely an expensive corollary to the inadequacies of bus and train facilities.

As a result of Government policy in several fields, the costs of private motoring have increased considerably since 1951. The new exchange rates have trebled the cost of spare parts which are still scarce; fuel costs are way up, and there has recently been a steep increase in licensing fees of all sorts.

Add to this the substantial rise in insurance rates due to the ever-increasing number of accident claims, and it will be realized that private motoring has today become a luxury to be indulged mainly by those members of the public who are in the fortunate position of being able to charge their expenses against their employers or against their income tax.

The trucking industry has been hit not only by steeply rising costs, but also by the drastic curtailing of imports which formed an important part of its trade. The existence of a healthy trucking industry is essential to the economy of the country and is also vital from the security point of view.

In recent months a Public Committee has been set up, composed of representatives of the industry and Government, whose terms of reference are to investigate and make proposals for increasing the efficiency of the industry. This committee is devoting much of its time to the problem of how to reduce to a minimum the "empty mileage" caused by the lopsided distribution of our towns and industries in relation to our principal port. That is to say that trucks normally travel fully loaded from the North, Haifa, Tel Aviv, etc. to the South, Jerusalem and the Negev, but that they find it difficult to obtain return loads.

At the same time the Government is currently carrying out its first census of goods carried by road, and the results of this are expected to provide a sound basis for improved planning.

During the past twelve months, the railway has been making valiant efforts to attract custom, both passengers and goods, away from the roads. It has been handicapped, however, by shortage of capital, especially foreign exchange, to enable it to purchase additional coaches, to improve the permanent way, etc.

However, with the introduction of the new diesel engines, the timetable has been speeded up and the improved service, coupled with increasing bus fares, has diverted passenger traffic to the railway. While there has been a fall of approximately 10 per cent in the number of bus passengers, as compared with last year, the number of passengers using the railway has increased by 30 per cent.

Further substantial improvements will have to await the arrival of additional and more comfortable coaches and the duplication of the existing single track, all of which measures involve the outlay of large sums of capital.

It is a matter of very careful consideration whether such heavy investment is economically justified. We must not forget that Israel is a small country and as such offers little scope for those long hauls for which a railway system is ideally suited; furthermore, in a new country buses and trucks are more flex-

ible. Another factor is that of security — our North-South line is highly vulnerable.

The Israel Merchant Marine continues to make good progress. On the passenger side Sheban continues to transport large numbers of tourists and, in spite of the unfortunate incident of the "Emriyah" group, it is maintaining its high standards of service.

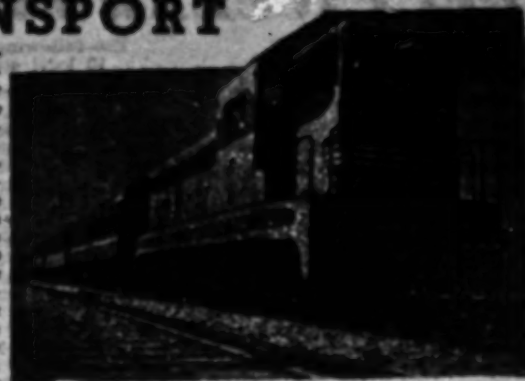
Through the famous flagship "Kedmah" has been sold, negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of a large passenger liner to do the direct run from New York to Haifa.

As far as freight is concerned, our cargo ships are today to be found in the ports of all four continents. There can be no doubt that the existence of a thriving Israel merchant fleet is serving the dual purposes of saving the country's scarce foreign currency and also freeing us from dependence on foreign-owned shipping in times of emergency.

Perhaps less dramatic, but no less important, is the question of Israel's ports. For more than half a year now, Mr. Boris Stern, the expert lent us by UN, has been making strenuous efforts to improve the efficiency of Haifa Port. Unfortunately, the port has been very quiet in recent months so that we have not yet had an opportunity of judging the extent of his achievements.

It is also unfortunate that no action has yet been taken on the recommendations of the so-called "Solomon Committee" which, after hearing testimony for many months concluded, *satis alia*, that authority over operation of the Port should be concentrated in a type of Port Authority rather than remain dependent on long-distance supervision from Jerusalem.

With the beginning of the new



One of the Israel Railways' new Diesel locomotives.

citrus export season the Port should again come to life, though the drastic restriction of imports imposed on us by the lack of foreign exchange is militating against the need for the planned expansion of Haifa Port itself and the Kishon development. In the light of this situation the proposed transfer of cargoes from Haifa to Tel Aviv-Jaffa Port will require careful consideration.

This brief summary will have made it clear that the question of transport in Israel is an exceedingly complex one with many involved problems to be solved. In view of this, it is to be regretted that up to now the Government does not appear to have examined the matter from the point of view of ensuring proper balance and coordination.

Insufficient attention is being paid to comparative costs and the development of investment and pricing policies. Moreover, the whole picture is distorted by the continued existence of a seller's market for many products which relieves producers of the necessity to find the cheapest means of transport. Nor can the security aspect of transport planning be ignored.

It may well be that nothing short of a Transport Board, responsible for long-range planning of transport as a whole and for authoritatively guiding the Ministry of Transport and other Ministries in the fulfilment of its plans, can hope to cope with problems of such importance and complexity.

PAGE FIFTEEN

JERUSALEM POST ECONOMIC SUPPLEMENT

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1953



## 46 YEARS AGO

a small oil and soap factory was erected in the then desolate Haifa Bay. Its founders, however, foresaw the great industrial possibilities of Israel and called it "Atid" — "Future", in Hebrew.

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# SPECTACULAR INSURANCE BOOM

By MORRIS W. ERHARD

WITHIN the last twenty years, an independent insurance business has been developed in this country. Its forerunners were branch offices of foreign companies, and it is only fair to say that their organization and experience has largely benefited the new local companies.

Today, there can be no longer any doubt that competition with foreign insurance is not only possible but has been highly successful. Whereas the share of local companies in the total insurance business was about ten per cent 15 years ago, it has now risen to no less than 70 per cent.

Apart from the advantages for the individual insurer, local companies are making a considerable contribution to the whole national economy. It is estimated that investments of their accumulated capital resources have by now reached the respectable amount of approximately 10 million Israel Pounds. These investments include some four million in mortgage loans, and about IL.25m. in securities. In this latter field, insurance companies are playing an increasingly important part; not only are their securities holdings, as a rule, considered as more or less permanent investments, but whenever new issues are offered, or when municipalities and other bodies are in need of capital, insurance companies are invited to participate.

The size of these investments would be still higher if the public at large would show the same interest in life insurance as is the rule in many other countries. Much could be done in this direction by Government, if income tax relief for

The following table gives a few significant figures of 10 local companies for the year 1951 (in IL.):

Company	Capital	Life Insurance	Total Premium	Insurance Funds
Hannak	120,000	11,311,750	2,157,145	2,512,708
Migdal	110,000	9,066,478	878,508	1,537,508
Shen	90,701	8,300,000	1,349,477	1,121,034
Juden	120,000	5,500,000	703,905	1,036,981
Mayan	111,001	148,000	548,113	244,299
Menachem	75,000	2,128,000	377,126	307,424
Sahar	40,000	—	126,249	67,126
Phoenix	40,000	572,149	241,054	141,190
Jordania	40,000	—	126,000	43,450
Sela	25,700	—	35,510	21,917

premiums were more adequate than it is at present. Apart from the creation of new resources in the field of public finance, it is not always realized that insurance premiums, too, play their part in the fight against inflation by absorbing not inconsiderable amounts of money in circulation.

## Income Tripled

Since the War of Liberation, insurance business has shown a spectacular expansion. Whereas in 1948 aggregate premium income was about IL.4m., it has risen to approximately IL.12m. in 1951. All companies, the five older ones as well as the nine founded after 1948, can show satisfactory results, despite rising costs, and several companies have been able to maintain, during many years, a six per cent dividend distribution to their ordinary shareholders.

There is certainly no need for new companies, or for new branches of foreign companies, when already about 70 of the latter are represented in the country. On the other hand, foreign investment capital could find useful and sound opportunities in the form of mort-

gage loans, for instance, or by participation in new capital issues of local companies.

## Reinsurance Started

In the field of the reduction of foreign currency requirements, too, our companies are playing their part. In their view, foreign currency for insurance purposes should be allocated only where absolutely necessary. In this respect, several local companies have greatly improved the position by founding the "Israel Reinsurance" which retains in the country about 50 per cent of premiums. Moreover, most local companies are in a position to compensate their own insurance abroad with reinsurance accepted from abroad, thereby obtaining balances in foreign currency. This particular form of invisible export should not be underestimated.

The further development of this branch of Israel's economy which employs a great number of persons including new immigrants, can be assisted in various ways. It will become necessary to establish training courses for insurance personnel, and perhaps also a chair for insurance at the University. The supervisory department of Government, if adequately staffed, can contribute much towards strengthening public confidence, but no experiments with nationalization — such as workmen's compensation — should be contemplated.



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# THE ELASTIC CORRIDOR

By GERRA L. COHEN

THE road seems to wind through a hilly, beguiling landscape and further away from the Jewish and populous security of Tel Aviv; who ever dreamt of building a Capital in some hilly, beguiling landscape by enemies, led with a vision? The Corridor was very long after the stage: every step, and kilometre could be measured in time. Jerusalem, at the far end of this long, winding dangerous territory — how will Jerusalem sustain life?

The answer was decided last year ago; today, by virtue of its own recuperation, Jerusalem has integrated the Corridor; every new enterprise in the Capital brings it into the centre and away from the periphery. That anyone should have dared to site a factory in such ruined isolation was largely due to the Jerusalem Economic Corporation, appointed "the main instrument for the development and expansion of Jerusalem," in a Knesset resolution, August 1949.

## 50 Enterprises

Chief participants in managing and financing the Corporation are the Government, the Jewish Agency and Jewish National Fund, with limited aid from the Histadrut and the General Zionists equally. Mr. M. Shattner is the Chairman of the Corporation's Executive. An advertisement might have noted in the list of sponsors: the Jerusalem Municipality gave its formal blessing, but that is about all. The reduced tax on water for industrial purposes was cancelled, and even after the Knesset had voted aid to foreign investors, young enterprise in Jerusalem was not granted temporary respite from heavy taxes. However, there are cautious signs of a change in this old-shoulder attitude. Even those well-informed Jerusalem folk who have watched a stony slope off Ramat turn into a belt of steel and cement will be surprised to learn that the Corporation has housed so less than 50 enterprises, covering 10,000 sq. metres.

Follow the new road curving past unfamiliar factory-facades until the tall white portals of the Industries Building at Mekeor Baruch beckon you inside. Recognising the practical value of standard factory units, the Corporation's architect designed a triple block, two-storied, with central thoroughfare and centralized services for dozens of little plants unable to afford such luxuries premises individually. Rent is lower than the similar Haifa Bay-side standard factories demand, with the additional benefit of hire-purchase terms. I use the adjective "luxurious" with qualification; the pressure of speed and cheapness has left its mark: already, paint and plaster disintegrate, doors buckle; some of the Ramat building-plan was hasty and ill-conceived, particularly in the food-plants. But all in all, Jerusalem need not be ashamed of the frame its industry has received; what goes on within the frame is beyond the scope of the Corporation, and its sober colouring must be attributed to the general economic situation.

"My steel allocation is a joke; all very well for a one-man workshop.

but industry proper cannot exist here." The two young Americans who launched "Harper" making and banking business, discovered in a year's full dose of trial and trouble that reliance on government quotas meant disaster. In their corner of the industries building, Moshe wrinkled his brow over a Ministry document, while his partner inspected the massive machinery which cuts, pounds and bends the steel into components.

"Harper" makes an improved model rivaled only by two U.S. firms, Israeli orders for the year "double-barrelled" order were snapped up their entire stock, but "Harper" is interested in export, before home market. Industry got stuck for raw materials this year, but next year it's out to \$185m. for local use and \$10m. for exports; we find it extraordinarily hard to obtain credits for raw materials, even now. Suppose we do manage to get the place into production: just five months after our application the Export Institute gave the O.K. to a barter transaction with Turkey." It appeared that the trade departments of the Ministry did not favour barter, as the goods are more than in straight buying. Now was this pioneering little plant alone in disapproval of "barter" apparatus for export? It was the general chorus.

"Eighty per cent of the applicants got export licenses within a couple of days," stated Mr. Manor, head of the Export Institute, which has been functioning only since April 1952. The very day I visited the Institute, I was taking up my residence in a walled compound behind the Ministry of Trade; its joining forces with the Export Advisory Centre will mean less rushing round Jerusalem. A much-needed merger of the import and export sections is at last on the agenda; at the moment, right hand inevitably suspects left hand of stealing advantage. The complicated relation between these bodies and the Trade division attached to the Prime Minister's Office in Hakdura did not exactly streamline procedure. Form-filling could be somewhat reduced; for example, a separate import license must be obtained for local and export-scheduled material, and both must be vetted by separate authorities.

## Shortage of Materials

Over all this, there hangs the leaden knowledge: however wisely materials are distributed, they do not nearly suffice. "Harper" was forced to tap its U.S. connections for supply; the plight of those unable to count on non-payment imports was sharply illustrated by S. Friedmann Ltd., whose plant at Givat Shaul made 50 per cent of the "pillot" (small cooking stoves) in Israel. During the war, their 600 employees were squeezed into old sheds in Jerusalem, working full-time on British tenders; and Arab countries used to be an eager market. Outside the factory, a modern clocking-in machine intended for a large staff hung next to a board almost empty of attendance-cards. Barely a hundred men were scattered over the spacious three storied plant, notwithstanding the near approach of winter and demand for heating stoves.

"We get 50 per cent of the mild steel sheets needed to keep our

The Jerusalem Economic Corporation's three blocks of buildings in Mekeor Baruch which accommodate a variety of enterprises in 12,000 sq. metres of floor space.

assembly-line going, even though \$100,000 worth of heroness engines went to Turkey and Cyprus." Shipping of output had not yet been balanced by the definite flow in home-buying.

The effect of deflation is felt by such enterprises as "Nachshon," whose products have rapidly saturated the Israeli market, but whose metal supply is adequate. Spick-and-span in its bright Ramat home, "Nachshon" has been a modest and efficient shoe-maker: its more printing-type or hinges are being imported. Copper for electro-plating, brass and fine steel, came from investors abroad. Quantities consumed are small, but labour involved is considerable. The quandary how to conquer "sales resistance" in Israel enough to beat deflation and pay their workers, has not been solved: 15 men were dismissed out of 70.

## Competitive Goods

Plainly, "Nachshon" must look to foreign rather than home customers; it should not be beyond our specialists in their governmental multiplicity to exchange cash earned abroad for Israeli pounds, through a barter agreement. Thanks to an exacting supervision of all stages from foundry to final paint, "Nachshon" can offer competitive goods: South Africa and Turkey have ordered locks and hinges made in Jerusalem.

A hopeful way out of the so-rare-material impasse can be seen at the Popper Shoe Machinery plant, neigh-

bour of "Harper" in the Industries Building. Massive iron castings, shipped from "Bagon" and "Denia," largest shoe-machinery works of France and Denmark, to their subsidiary in Jerusalem for all the intricate additions and finishing operations. Sixteen types of machines, demanding less complicated moulds, are cast in local foundries, and 36 types have been manufactured together with the foreign firms.

The cost of transport and labour — about 300 per cent higher in Israel than in America, for example, — made export on a serious basis impossible, unless we could adopt a semi-barter system. The government's unwillingness of government aid pointed to the soundness of such a deal. Alone of all the manufacturers I spoke to, he denied having met "red-tape" at the Ministry of Trade: not only did they promise the Jerusalem firm monopoly-sale of all shoe-machinery parts needed in Israel, but the Treasury agreed to take a mere 15 per cent instead of 50 per cent off foreign trade profits. No wonder Mr. Popper had nothing but compliments for the engineers who were responsible for the "wonderful organization" of the Heavy Industries Division.

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## Movies for the Millions

By ERNEST MANDOWSKY

WHILE Hollywood has to face competition from the battles and development of television and therefore proposes — to meet the challenge — fantastic new visual and sound devices to attract audiences to the movie houses, the Israeli cinema industry is at present engaged in its own struggle against such familiar enemies as dwindling audiences on the one side and high taxation on the other.

Conditions have, as a matter of fact, deteriorated only during the last year. On the whole, the cinema business in this country has developed quite favourably since a pioneer in this field, Moshe Alsharbat, established the first cinema, the "Eden" in Tel Aviv, some thirty years ago.

At present there are 120 cinemas, including 18 open-air establishments, which are operating on a commercial basis. They have a seating capacity for 79,000 patrons, employ about 1,200 persons, and offer the Israeli public all — or almost all — that the dream manufacturers in the world are producing. In addition, there are about 100 cinemas in moshavot and settlements which are maintained by the cultural department of the Histadrut. Cinemas in Tel Aviv have over 12,000 seats, Haifa 11,000, and Jerusalem 8,000.

### High Taxation

The owners of the cinemas are organized in the Israel Cinema Owners Association, and it is this body which now leads a campaign for the reduction of taxation.

The Association argues that, while abroad taxes on cinema tickets are 20 per cent, they amount in Israel to between 50 and 100 per cent. Only the lowest price category (20 per cent of all tickets in each cinema) is taxed with 50 per cent, whereas on all other categories 100 per cent are levied in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Mathanya and Petah Tikva, 80 per cent in Ramat Gan, and 60 per cent in Jerusalem. In other places the taxation is 50 per cent. The lowest ticket price is 150 pruta for the whole country, the highest in Tel Aviv and Haifa 600 pruta (equivalent to 254 pruta

not for the cinema owner), in Jerusalem 500 pruta, in the largest moshavot 400, and in smaller ones 300 pruta.

These prices, the cinema owners claim, are only 20-30 per cent above the pre-war entrance fees, while their expenses have risen by 600 to 1000 percent. U.S. film companies are not willing to reduce their renting fees, mainly because they have frozen funds in Israel of about \$1,500,000; much-indebt of continental films is impossible since European firms cannot afford to leave their income in Israel: wages are government fixed; and finally the entrance fee cannot possibly be raised. Remains as the only expedient, the reduction of taxes.

The cinema owners also claim that, since 1949, they have been unable to replace their technical equipment, or to undertake essential renovations. But they will probably now benefit from the German reparations in the form of new equipment valued at about \$400,000.

As a regular observer of cinema activities in Tel Aviv, this writer is of the opinion that the neglect to be noticed in some of the establishments is not necessarily connected with the difficult economic conditions since 1949. There were periods when business was highly prosperous and equipment could have been replaced.

There are no cinema "chains" in this country, and only in one case a single person owns four cinemas (two in Tel Aviv and two in Haifa). About 70 per cent of the houses are in private hands, and in Ramat Gan all the cinemas have formed a pool. One fourth of Israel's cinemas are operated on a cooperative basis (all cinemas in Jaffa and the Tamar and Eden in Tel Aviv).

As far as the taxation of the public is concerned, during the year April 1951 to March 1952 21 million people visited the commercial cinemas in the small towns and villages, while eight million came to those in Tel Aviv, four million in Haifa and two and a half million in Jerusalem. It shows that in every town, every person visits the cinema at least a year, whereas the average Tel Avivite, for instance, goes to the movies 15 times a year. Of the about 200 new films shown every year in this country, some 60 per cent are of American origin; the rest come mainly from Europe.



Photo by SHARON

## New Land, Old Crafts

By OLGA LYMFORD

FOR visitors to the WSO Home Industries shop in Jerusalem know the story behind the collection of embroideries, jewellery and pieces of handicraft which are displayed. In any other country such a shop would be stocked from the warehouses of wholesalers and merchants. Here, the way in which these goods are gathered together provides a sidelight into the big job of human rehabilitation which is the particular phenomenon of Israel in general, and of WSO work in particular.

The embroideries, for instance, are not merely a collection of novel designs dreamed up by some enterprising artist. They are the ancient designs of Yemenites, stitches and colour juxtapositions which go back thousands of years, and which are an integral part of their art-history.

Much of this national treasury might have been lost but for the work of the WSO Home Industries

Department. In material all over the country instructors set up workshops for the women, supplied them with materials, gave them designs for articles to be sold in the WSO shops, and provided them, at the same time, with a source of livelihood and an outlet for their talents.

In the moshav of Talpit, just outside Jerusalem, for example, acting on a request from the Social Welfare Department of the Government, such a centre was set up and has brought remunerative work to many women.

In other parts of the country, varying according to the needs and kinds of people involved, there are workshops where the art-forms of many European countries are flourishing once again. Fine jewellery, leather work, weaving, puppet-making and basket-work. Out of all these different sources and from all these utterly different backgrounds, comes a living mosaic.

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Steel Pipe-Plant at Ramat Hashikma



## First Housing Project at Elath Under Way



Stone houses with tiled roofs specially designed to keep out the heat, are being erected as part of Elath's first extensive building project.  
Photo by Schlesinger

## Priority: Houses and Roads

THE 1961-62 programme for the housing of immigrants envisaged, according to a Ministry of Labour report, 68,000 units, but there were 134,000 immigrants to be housed urgently — including the sorely-tried Iraqis, and so funds and labour had to be diverted largely to the building of temporary houses.

By the end of April, 1962, 6,829 permanent and 21,875 temporary units had been completed of the 1961-62 programme, as well as 15,045 units carried forward from the programme for 1960-61, a year in which 21,045 permanent and 11,000 temporary units had been built.

During 1961-62 contracts were awarded for construction of 18,394 permanent and 22,494 temporary units. The Jewish Agency was the contractor of 5,152 permanent units in settlements and it supplied all the temporary units.

The Division was directly responsible for putting up 1,000 permanent units during the year in Beer-sheva, making 1,500 added by it since 1949-50 to this rapidly developing town; and other noteworthy items were 300 permanent units on the northern frontier, 900 permanent units for immigrants in Tiberias, 840 in Migdal-Ascalon, 500 in Affuleh and 400 in Yokneam. Hatzor, a new county town in Galilee, now has its first houses.

A normal unit this year covered 24-27 square metres, but about 25 per cent of units are as spacious as 30-35 square metres.

### Local Materials

The use of local materials has now advanced beyond the experimental stage, and attractive houses of rough stone or terra cotta are already tenanted in many places: the lack of skilled workmen is currently the main obstacle to the extension of this form of construction.

It is a Government decision to provide new housing for older settlers who are poorly accommodated at present. Units of 50-60 square metres — two rooms, hall, conveniences and balconies — are planned;

about 25,000 applicants have registered. Sites have been chosen, building designs drawn up to suit the topographical and climatic circumstances of each, and already roads are being laid and sewerage and water supplies installed.

### Public Works

The Department, which has three quarries and five workshops of its own, maintained 2,199 kilometres of highways, finished 10 new roads with a total length of 129 kilometres, and is building 184 kilometres more. Altogether IL.5,227,719 was spent on road works out of the Development Budget during the year.

Telephone exchanges are being put up in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan; and housing estates for Arab evacuees, new hospitals and extensions, institutions for juveniles, agricultural establishments and licensing offices: the cost of these and other Government buildings is IL.2,500,000.

Water-supply works are being carried out for Safad, and at Lod airport, and sewerage and drainage works at Rehovot, Migdal-Gad, Tiberias, Safad, Rishon le Zion, Ness Ziona and Jerusalem. Nahal Ha-Taninim (Wadi Zerka) and Enosh Zebulun, among other places. In all, works undertaken by the Department in 1961-62 provided 1,124,000 work-days.

### Work in South

The Department authorizes the importation of building machinery and distribution of asphalt, and through a Central Housing Commission, deals with everything that concerns the leasing of Government offices.

One or two undertakings, in which the Department plays an important part, call for special mention. The Beer-sheva-Be'er-sheva highway, 71 kilometres long, will link the potash works with the sea, passing through Nabatim, Bir Arara and Mamashit, and through Tel Yeruham, which is to be the pioneering nucleus of development for the whole southern mineral-bearing region. The technical difficulties have been tremendous.

220,000 cubic metres of rock were blasted and 400,000 cubic metres of earth excavated. Exceptional variations of height had to be overcome, steep gradients cut down, and many gulleys levelled; along one section of nine kilometres the variation was 288 metres. Then there were the problems of keeping work-camps provisioned, fit and safe in the wilderness, and the long haul of equipment and materials.

30,000 cubic metres of earth and stone were removed from the bed of the River Jordan in the first stage of the Huleh reclamation scheme, and a canal 2,750 metres long was dug at the mouth of the River Kishon as part of the auxiliary port scheme for Haifa.

70 metres were added to the ancient Roman breakwater at Caesarea and the basin is being deepened to form a harbourage for large fighting-craft.

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PEARL, BARLEY MADE FROM BARLEY  
GREEN BEANS, LENTILS AND PEA MEAL



By E. MAYER-BENTOV

"GOD gives the nuts but does not crack them"—this old proverb conveys a two-fold lesson: it states the decisive part allotted to human effort, and it teaches the importance of method. We have all cracked nuts in various ways—with our hands and teeth, with stones and under our heels, but in the end we have found out that the nutcracker does the job in a more satisfactory way. Once invented, it has become an indispensable tool.

Here, in a nutshell indeed, are illustrated many of Israel's problems, economic and others. While it is easy to be wise after the event, it is not presumptuous to say that grievous mistakes and incalculable waste of effort and money could have been avoided if the wrong man and the wrong method—or no method of all—had been replaced at an earlier stage; if we had not persisted in experimenting when so many of the



Hand-fed machines still take of "barbets" at the "Taya" plant.

tools we needed for the handling of our administrative and technical tasks had been invented and successfully used long ago.

All the same, success stories are not lacking in the records of the Yishuv. Chapters such as "Eilu" and "Conquest of Work," "Kibbutz" and "Histadrut," "The Revival of Hebrew" and "Hadassah," to name a few at random, show convincingly that the creative genius of the Jewish people which has given so much to other nations, has not become sterile on the soil of its own land.

#### Pioneers of Industry

A glance at the statistical tables assembled on other pages of this issue, is convincing and, in many respects, startling evidence of the achievements of these years. Figures cannot show, however, how much of this spectacular development was due to that private initiative which, in the history of the Yishuv, was more often than not derided as the crazy obsession of a single man, when it was, in reality, the expression of farsighted vision.

In the field of industry, names of the most prominent pioneers, such as Pinhas Rutenberg, Moshe Novomeysky, or Aryeh Shenkar, were not always the household words they are today; nor were the many others who took the risk of building factories in a "land unknown."

Not all of these firstcomers could succeed. In some cases, success

## KEREN FELMAN

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This Fund, expressly for the benefit of those who study the Torah in the Holy Land, was founded on May 12, 1942, from the legacy of the late Mrs. Malka Soligson (nee Sharshev) who died in Jerusalem on April 28, 1942. This was later augmented by her son Sam (Bender) Soligson, of New York.

The aim of the institution is to grant long term (12 months) loans to students of the Torah, with no fees. The maximum amount is IL.50, the minimum IL.5.

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Monthly meals .. 7,250

Clothing Fund for poor and orphaned pupils  
Yearly Budget IL200,000.—

### GENERAL ISRAEL ORPHANS' HOME FOR GIRLS, JERUSALEM



Children of all communities in Jewry are accepted at this Home. Founded by Rabbi David Weingarten in 1902, it still is the only Orphanage for girls in Israel.

Its entire income is dependent upon voluntary contributions, locally and from abroad. The girl orphans, besides food, clothing, education and a sheltering Home, obtain a perfect all-round training which many other children cannot obtain in the home of their own parents.

#### NEW BUILDING NEEDED

Now they urgently need a large and modern building of their own. At present they have over 250 girls and new demands are being made. Many orphans have been accepted as well as those orphaned in the past year. Financial help in making their new Home a reality is urgently needed. A wide appeal is being made at home and abroad. Endow something special as an everlasting memorial or donate to the Building Fund.

Resolutions should be sent to P.O. Box 187, Jerusalem.

## SEVEN BOTTLES

came only when the proverbial second or third hand took over. Classical examples are "Beldi Boneh," whose forerunner was in bad straits in the mid-twenties, or the "Ansis" factory.

#### The "Ansis" Concern

A visit on the spot, however cursory, is always instructive, if only because our "grey theory," when confronted with the genius loci, is apt to change its complexion. Take, for instance, the case of "Ansis."

After the breakdown of the founders, to whom credit must go for having started the industrial ex-

perience only when the proverbial second or third hand took over. Classical examples are "Beldi Boneh," whose forerunner was in bad straits in the mid-twenties, or the "Ansis" factory.

#### The Seven Bottles

Less imposing than the Ansis plant in Ramat Gan is the establishment of TAYA Ltd., a cosmetics factory in one of the upper stories of the Industry House on the Tel Aviv-Petah Tikva Road.

Here, the founders of a new industry were two German Jews, Max Ginzberg and Dr. Michael Levin. Cosmetics, of course, does not only mean lipsticks, rouge, and nail-polish, but also such essential articles as toothpaste and "Barbasol," described as "the largest-selling shaving cream in the world." This is an American patent which its holder brought into the firm as an "approved investment"—an interesting instance of American-Israeli collaboration. Another product, attractively presented in an amphora-like container is their "Jordan Water," a serious competitor to Eau de Cologne; a tiny scroll is attached to it and explains the lotion in Hebrew, Latin, English and French, quoting Mishna's advice to wash in Jordan water.

From 1933 onward, business expanded steadily. It employs about 49 people, its turnover was IL.120,000 last year, and IL.150,000 in the first nine months of 1952. Many of the products are exported to Turkey, Greece, Finland, Switzerland and the Belgian Congo. The value of these exports was \$7,000 in October and an estimated \$12,000 in November. The management finds Government officials very helpful, but procedure sometimes cumbersome.

Walking through the fairly cramped premises with their modern technical equipment, the present writer noticed on a shelf in the laboratory seven bottles with a peculiar looking liquid. "It is a new lotion we are trying," said Dr. Levin, the chief chemist, "the first two bottles, as you see, look rather muddy, but

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JERUSALEM

The late revered Chief Rabbi A. I. Kook, of blessed memory, exerted tremendous efforts in the creation and development of this, his sacred enterprise, the Central Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem in which he visualized the revival of the study of Torah in its ancient splendour and glory in the Holy Land.

The late Chief Rabbi's life and soul were dedicated to the establishment and welfare of this holy Yeshivah, and even now—after his lamented death—his great spirit hovers therein and his sacred teachings continue among his many pupils from all lands, distinguished by talent and the knowledge of the Law.

The Central Universal Yeshivah carries an increasingly spiritual influence upon the life and bearing of our Yishuv, and yet even greater results await her now with the creation of an independent Jewish State and with it the momentous urgent need of firmly entrenching the laws of the Torah in Jewish life and the necessity to protect the traditional sanctity of our everlasting holy Metropolis—Jerusalem.

We heartily appeal to all co-religionists wherever they may be—Rabbis and Laymen, Heads of Communities and Congregations, Organizations and Communal workers, one and all—"Pray, grant your maximum support to this great Centre of Torah in Jerusalem and Israel! And may the Almighty truly bless us and speedily fulfil the words of the Prophet—"Out of Zion shall come forth the Law, the word of the Lord from Jerusalem"—Amen.

Address: CHIEF RABBI A. I. KOOK'S HOUSE FOR THE CENTRAL UNIVERSAL YESHIVAH, P.O.B. 5010, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.



# AND A THREAD

from then on the stuff gets gradually better, and with the seventh bottle we have now reached a satisfactory formula. But mind you, it may sometimes take a lot more than seven experiments before we feel justified in marketing the product."

## Forty Pounds Founders' Capital

One day in 1932, four workers in Tel Aviv, two of whom were carpenters, decided to open a cooperative workshop which they named "Ha'argaz," the Hebrew word for a box or case. As they had no money, each of them borrowed ten pounds, and with the combined capital resources of forty pounds they started making boxes for citrus fruit. The last balance sheet of Ha'argaz, Ltd., Metal and Wood Industry, shows that on March 31, 1951, fixed assets were IL529,219; goods and sales, including orders in progress, reached IL900,843; and profit for the year, IL41,539. In addition, Ha'argaz have entered into partnership with AMCOR, a large factory of electric refrigerators.

The forty pounds have been repaid long ago, the tiny workshop has developed into two large and modern factories, and citrus cases are no longer on the works programme. Last year, workers numbered about 500, but there is work today for about 350 only. During the last war, they executed large orders for the British Forces, but their main line of production used to be bus bodies. About 70 out of every 100 buses plying in the towns and on the roads of the country were fitted by Ha'argaz, but since last year the number has dropped to 40 or 50 per cent, mainly as a result of imports. This branch of the production has now been transferred to the new building. The old place has been adapted to the production of metal furniture and similar work, including, for instance, part of the air conditioning equipment at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

Conditions have become more difficult, said Mr. David Ben-Porath, a member of the management, but the cooperative character of the establishment has been preserved. Half of the IL200,000 capital is owned by the members of the cooperative, including

cult, said Mr. David Ben-Porath, a member of the management, but the cooperative character of the establishment has been preserved. Half of the IL200,000 capital is owned by the members of the cooperative, including



FROM LAND TO LINEN

Israel-grown flax in its natural state at left, shows slender stalks and seed pods. When the stalk is broken (center), the fine inner fibres can be seen. These are spun into yarn (top right) and finally woven into pure linen (right).

ing salaried employees, the other half is controlled by the Histadrut. Not less than in the private sector, increased productivity is one of the main concerns of this cooperative. They have developed a system of standardization, coupled with premiums for hours saved. In this way, considerable normalization of orders has been achieved, resulting in an overall drop of working hours required for a given process. It appears, however, that in this field too, the human element plays its part, for the workers' reaction is not unanimous: on the one hand, there is the fear of unemployment resulting from rationalization; on the other hand, higher premiums obtained in one department are causing resentment in others.

"We have our worries as everybody else," said Mr. Ben-Porath,

"but never mind, we shall overcome them as we did in the past."

In Hlolyotok, 27 years ago, the ten members of the Yerushalmi family, whose head was a rope-maker, decided to forge their way into Palestine. The advance party, headed by Zalman, eldest of the four sons, started operations in a cellar in Tel Aviv where they weaved hemp into sturdy rope. The meagre profits were split — one part helped to bring over the rest of the family, the other part was used for the purchase of a mechanical loom.

From 1933 onwards, the firm expanded steadily. On the eve of the second World War they had already 2,000 modern spindles, and in 1940 they could execute a rush order of the British Army for 5,000 big canvas tents. In 1944, the Yerushalmi family was instrumental, in partnership with the Histadrut, to secure Jewish ownership of the Nesher Cement Works and the Khemen On Plant. Not all the story of this rapid expansion can be told here, but the latest link in the chain has a special significance. It is the Pishon Works, Ltd., founded with the help of the Israel Bond Issue and other investments.

## Tale of a Thread

Opening his drawer, Mr. Zalman Yerushalmi disclosed to his visitor a new world. "Do you know what this is?" he asked, pointing at a handful of slender stalks which, to the layman, looked like dry corn growing in the fields. Then he broke one and extracted from inside a thin fibre. "This is our first flax," he said, "here you see the thread in strands, and this is the product, pure linen, made in Israel from field to loom."

Flax was sown on 900 dunams in 1946, on 3,000 in 1951, and there will be 10,000 this December in settlements from the North to the Negev, on Government and Keren Kayemet land. The ready product contains an outlay of not more than 15 per cent of foreign currency for seeds, but even that will be gradually eliminated. "Next year," Mr.



Two ladies on the "Ha'argaz" assembly line.

Yerushalmi said, "we hope to harvest 400 tons of linen fibre, enough for one million metres of linen cloth; and I promise you that Israel linen will be as good as Irish linen."

The four visits here described tell their own tale of initiative and perseverance. They also teach that "know-how" need not always be imported, and that experiments are sometimes the only way to successful, productive action. There is no more encouraging experience.

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7. THE COUNCIL distributes food parcels among refugee rabbis.
8. THE COUNCIL has founded a Free Loan Fund which gives loans without interest to refugee rabbis.
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Group of the blind children from the Immigrant Camps admitted to the Jewish Institute for the Blind in Jerusalem.  
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What the Rabbi-Mair-Baal-Haness Charities do for the Jews in Eretz Israel—The activities of the Rabbi Mair Baal Haness charities are numerous, but of special importance are the following regular tasks:

1. Assistance to Refugees, of first consideration at this great period. Help to newcomers and unemployed; organizing poor and orphaned children.
2. Keren-Yesh (Yeshua Hagel). Maintaining Rabbin, Ashkenazim, Sephardim, regular allowances and social assistance to Talmidei-Chachamim, Yeshuvim, scholars and students.
3. Keren-Sepicha (Pioneers Assistance). General distribution of Matzah and Pioneer assistance to every one of the poor and needy in Jerusalem, Safad and Tiberias.
4. Housing and Accommodation. Building houses for residence by poor families in the Knesseth Israel quarters.
5. General Assistance. Festival help. Help towards rent, Kachamim-Kalah (poor wedding), needy mothers of birth, help to sick and incurable, regular and social assistance to aged, widows and orphans.
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Cable Address: KANAN Jerusalem, Israel.  
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WHEN The Jerusalem Post (then Palestine Post), whose 25th birthday we are celebrating today, appeared for the first time on December 1, 1922, Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, was 25 years old and played a major role in Palestine's health services.

Already Hadassah's Medical Organization had been in Palestine for a number of years, and it was in need of a new training school—the first of its kind in this part of the world, later named after Henrietta Szold, a well-developed network of preventive medical services. Hadassah-trained nurses staffed not only the organization's own hospitals and clinics but also most other hospitals in the country, and its medical staff was engaged in considerable research work. The Medical Organization's budget then was \$1,775,000.

1922 was half-time for Hadassah, and already, at existing hospital facilities were building at their own expense a medical center to be built on Mount Scopus to include not only a hospital but to lay the foundations for a medical school as well, formed in the minds of Hadassah's planners.

Today, 25 years later, Hadassah is bursting at its seams again. In these two decades, three of its major hospitals at Tel Aviv Haifa and Tiberias were handed over to the local authorities, and other big enterprises were established to serve the growing population.

The aim of the women's organization has always been to provide for the Yishuv what it needs most, to supply it free of charge where necessary, and then, when the community is ready to take over the services, to hand over gradually. This was the case with the three hospitals, with 77 Guggenheim Fellowship grants and Youth Leaders Training Fellowship grants, with infant and maternity welfare stations and school hygiene supervision. In the latter case, Hadassah handed over to the Ministry of Health over 100 such centers. 120 trained nurses, 20 full and part-time physicians and dozens of technical staff, physicians and dentists in the Jerusalem Corridor and in the capital itself.

The Medical Center on Mount Scopus was erected during these past 15 years—and rendered unusable for the moment. But its temporary loss, entailing considerable rearranging of chairs on Hadassah's work of healing, left the 200,000 women members in America all the more determined: they increased their fund raising efforts with all vigors and today they are beginning to build a new—and bigger—112 million medical center for the Yishuv, tucked away safely in the Judean Hills. But they are by no means giving up their claims for the Mount Scopus Center.

The Medical Organization's budget for 1957/58 has provisionally been set at \$1.1 million of which \$1,000,000 will provide \$1 million. It is difficult to assess how many persons are benefiting from Hadassah's services in one way or another, for they have all benefited and conversely these past 25 years for the sick there is almost no curable disease which Hadassah cannot cure for the healthy. Hadassah provides services to make them healthier and stronger.

## HADASSAH IN ISRAEL

When health care of necessity is co-ordinated with Youth Aliyah in educating immigrant youth, it brings the country's future doctors, it trains young boys and girls in skilled trades, and it has redeemed land and planted trees with the Kibbutz Movement.

It would lead too far to mention all fields of Hadassah's activities and it would confuse the reader. A few facts and figures may convey a better picture of the scope of its work.

Take the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, for instance. Its 430 beds (there were only 900 on Mount Scopus) and 25 years ago, had capacity was about 120 in half a dozen antiquated buildings pending completion of the new medical center in five years' time provided during 1951 just under 120,000 sick-days and discharged 1,201 patients from 15 different departments. The hospital's out-patient department

copied with over 100,000 visits during the year, that is 12,000 a month.

The Radium and Cancer Department, which is the only existing radium center in the country, provided 1,270 sick-days with its 10 beds, at 100.5 per cent capacity, and in addition, the Radium Institute treated 600 cases during the year registered 1,274 new cases and provided over 11,000 treatments.

The X-Ray Institute examined 10,500 cases during 1951 (that is over 25 a day). The Radiological and Physiological Chemistry Laboratories made close on 125,000 examinations, and Hadassah's own pharmacy supplied 110,000 prescriptions.

The 101-bed Youth Memorial Hospital in Haifa, set up almost simultaneously with the entry of Israeli forces in the town, into in 1948, recorded well over 21,000 sick-days during 1951 and 1,200 births. The T.S. Hospital at Be'er-Sheva, which moved to its new modern quarters at the end of 1951, provided 14,000 sick-days with its 120 beds—discharged only 110 patients. Healing of tuberculosis takes many months, often years.

Most of these medical services are paid for from funds collected by the 200,000 Hadassah women. Hadassah's of a patient costs \$1.15 a day now—and the average payment from a patient is about \$1.175. For this alone for the patient receives all the modern benefits of hospitalization, including for instance occupational therapy in which Hadassah

has pioneered. It was the first medical organization to include in its scope an occupational program for occupational therapists and to introduce (in 1927) that service in its hospitals. Occupational therapists not only help patients pass the otherwise monotonous day, but also of rehabilitating their inactive or otherwise, inactive, members.

These therapists were bright green uniforms, and you can see them daily in the streets of the Promenade (which, some people suggest, should be renamed "Rue Hadassah") carrying bundles of wool, raffa, leather and other paraphernalia of their trade.

There are others, in a slightly darker green uniform—the public health nurses, running the infant and maternity stations, teaching new immigrant women how to raise their babies, taking the place of the sick mother in a household. You find these "green nurses" as they are called, everywhere in the country, independent of whether they have been transferred together with their places of work, to local authorities or the Health Ministry, or whether they are still Hadassah employees.



Now there are 100 "green nurses" with highly trained medical experts, are beginning to invade the Haifa, a new hospital project was set on foot in Haifa, in cooperation with the Haifa Municipality health services in its 100

newcomer families—a broad new project of integrating, both psychologically and medically, newcomers who have not yet found their feet in the country. With an annual budget of \$1,120,000, two five-member teams will look after every member of the community, looking for signs of trouble, to get rid of bugs and flies, how to organize community activities they will guide them to want a raised living standard and better health and disease and community activities.

And when the Beit HaShalom center is in full swing, it will serve as a teaching unit for Hadassah's medical nurses (the "blue nurses") whose three-year curriculum is being changed with a view to including public health education, and training public health nurses. The Haifa University Medical School. As more expert staff becomes available, more community health centers will be opened in and around Jerusalem. They may provide the long-sought cure for the proper diagnosis of our sick, wounded and disabled.

Right now the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital is a busy place. It is a "blue nurse" who is a student of medical studies in the clinical department of the Medical School. The group of full-fledged physicians will receive their diplomas in December, so that altogether 20 new doctors will have been added this year to the country's depleted professional staff graduated in 1951, and next year another 20 will follow. The Rothschild-Hadassah University Medical School is at present training 20 medical students, 20 of which have just

begun their studies. Another 100 have returned from their medical studies abroad, then serving the Treasury considerable sums of foreign exchange. In the division of services between the University and Hadassah, the former provides the pre-medical instruction for the beginning and choice field and had with Hadassah in the pre-clinical instruction, while Hadassah is solely responsible for the clinical studies of the students. All told, 21 professors and lecturers and 41 assistants are training the students.

Altogether, one might almost say that with the expansion of the service, Hadassah looks after you from before you are born until you are old including in its activities professional training in training other than medical, such as those supplied by the Brandeis Vocational Center and special trade courses for youth on the land.

In the future, young boys out of elementary school can learn fine mechanical and the production of precision instruments, or also printing, which also includes graphic art. The two schools are training 50 youths, and over the country completed 220,000 Brachistocenters in Haifa, and over the country, attendance will be twice as large. Other groups of boys and girls are training in fashion drawing and model making, and others yet are attending the Haifa Management School (now situated in the 10-story Haifa Hotel in Tel Aviv). The Alisa Seligson Vocational High School, founded in 1941, trains young girls in needlework, cooking and commercial studies. The school's attendance is 120.

The new Department for the Training of Auxiliary Medical Personnel—which also includes the training of occupational therapists—is setting up six-month courses for medical record librarians, also a new feature in Israel.

Twenty years ago two other of Hadassah's services were on the upgrade—the School Lunchrooms and the Playground and Recreation Program. Hadassah kept pouring in money and other until September, 1951, when the two projects were transferred to the Ministry of Education. At the time of transfer, there were teaching kitchens in over 50 schools and feeding centers in a further 120. About 25,000 children were getting a hot meal each day of a cost of over \$1,120,000 a year to Hadassah at its share in a turnover of about \$1,120,000 a year. There were 77 playgrounds at the time of transfer.

It was early in the two decades period under review that Hadassah entered the field of Youth Aliyah. In 1925 Hadassah shouldered responsibility for fundraising in the U.S. for the maintenance, education and education in Israel of children brought to the country under the Youth Aliyah scheme. The quota Hadassah has set itself this year for this purpose is \$1.5 million, which will cover about 1/3 of the budget required for the 11,000 children and youth up to the age of 17 in training now.

It is impossible to forecast where Hadassah will be twenty or even ten years hence, but it seems a safe guess that it will be there all right, that the scale of the 200,000 Hadassah women of the organization will be vastly larger, and that Israel as a whole will continue to benefit from the Hadassah work. And Hadassah will continue to be the Jerusalem Post's 25th birthday gift to the Yishuv, and that it will continue to be the pioneering and progressive help in building the 25th birthday.

For the years between, Hadassah wishes The Jerusalem Post on ever increasing circulation, so that it may bring its message to our ever growing State and its well-wishers abroad.

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